

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

## China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. XLIX.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1899.

No. 17.

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### BIRTH.

At Morrison Hill Road, on the 26th April, the wife of J. DALTON, I. M. Customs, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

On the 15th April, at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. E. Champneys Irvine, M.A., EDWARD BRAMWELL CLARKE, to JESSIE, eldest daughter of J. L. O. EYTON, of Yokohama.

### ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 19th March arrived, per M. M. steamer *Indus*, on the 22nd April (34 days); the American mail of the 23rd March arrived, per P. M. steamer *China*, on the 23rd April (31 days); and the English mail of the 31st March arrived, per P. & O. str. *Parramatta*, on the 28th April (28 days).

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK

H. R. H. Princess Henry of Prussia has concluded her visit to the Far East and is proceeding home by the N. D. L. steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, which left Hongkong on the 26th April.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received from Tacoma that the Northern Pacific steamer *Glenogle*, which left that port on the 23rd April, collided with the steamer *City of Kingston*, the latter foundering. The *Glenogle* put back to Tacoma damaged.

We understand that information has come to H. E. the Governor of British North Borneo, Mr. L. P. Beaufort (who is now at Singapore) that Mat Salleh, the Borneo rebel, is dead. It is stated that he was killed by men of the Tambunan tribe, probably while on some raid or other.—*Singapore Free Press*.

It is singular to find Mr. William Keswick, M.P., referring so emphatically to the Yangtze Valley as England's sphere of influence, to the apparent exclusion of any sphere of influence in Hongkong's hinterland. By the latter term we do not mean the little concession of territory just obtained, but the southern provinces of China.

We learn that Mr. Hubbard T. Smith, the U.S. Vice-Consul for Kobe, has been ordered to proceed to Canton to take temporary charge of the Consulate there. During the few months that Mr. Smith has been in Kobe, he has taken such an active part in the social life and movement of the port that his departure will excite considerable regret.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

Recent advices from Nanning and Posé point to the country being in a disturbed condition in the neighbourhood of the latter place, where a large robbery of opium, valued at from \$50,000 to \$60,000, has recently taken place. It is also reported in native circles that a fresh outbreak in the disaffected districts of last year may be looked for in the course of the coming summer.

As surmised in these columns the other day with reference to the audience of Captains Yeh and Sa, of the Chinese Peiyang squadron, with the Empress-Dowager, an edict of the 18th inst. raises Captain Yeh to the rank of an Admiral, while Captain Sa receives promotion also to Commodore. Both of these officers are well known to foreigners in the North.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Colonel Uyehara, Captain Sakemoto, and Mr. Ariga, who are to represent the Japanese Government at the Disarmament Conference, left Tokyo on the 13th April for Yokohama, and embarked on board the C.P.R. steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver. They are expected to arrive at The Hague two or three days before the opening of the Conference.—*Hiogo Evening News*.

Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald are passengers homeward bound by the N.D.L. steamer *Prinz Heinrich*. Sir Claude, we regret to learn, is still suffering from illness and was unable to receive visitors during his stay in Hongkong. We wish His Excellency a speedy restoration to health and hope to see him again representing Great Britain at Peking after his furlough. He has served his country well under unusually difficult and trying conditions.

All is now quiet in the New Territory. A small military force remains to ensure the maintenance of order, and police stations are being established. Some of the villagers went to Canton a few days ago to present a petition to the Chinese authorities praying them to use their influence with the Hongkong Government not to impose heavy taxation upon them, of which they seem to be in great dread. The Governor and Viceroy each declined to receive the petition, telling the petitioners they must appeal to the Hongkong Government direct.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes:—The Emperor is said to be very ill again, and the Empress Dowager has postponed her annual rest at Eho Park. The son of one of the highest officials in Peking told me that he did not believe there was any chance whatever that His Majesty Kuang Hsu would again be on the throne. The official is a great favourite of the Empress Dowager, and probably knows the plans of the "Old Lady" as well as any one in the capital, and his opinion is that Kuang Hsu will never leave the Palace and never reign again.

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—There is, it is understood, some doubt yet whether the King's Own Regiment will be with us the two years arranged for. It appears that the system of relief in India is not yet so completely settled as to leave it a definite thing that the battalion will stay out the originally suggested time. In that event it would be relieved about the beginning of the next year, an arrangement that would probably bring the Welsh Fusiliers here from Hongkong. Nothing, however, is certain as yet as to all this, except that for a year or two to come Singapore may, perhaps, still be a one-year's infantry station.

Since the occupation of Manila by the United States forces, 13th August, 1898, one hundred and forty-one vessels have been transferred from the hands of English, German, and Spanish citizens, principally Spanish, to those of Americans, duly registered, and are now flying the American flag. This at least shows an increase of confidence by the business people of Manila towards the American Government. As many as twenty of these, having names of once famous Spanish generals, admirals, and governors, have thought it to their advantage to renounce the old name and take an American or English name before registering.—*Manila Times*.

The *Lusitano* has another article on the case of Colonel Browne, in which, contradicting the statement of the *Echo Macaense* that the Colonel was arrested, it says there could have been no arrest because had there been the British Consulate is not the place to which the person arrested would have been taken. We gather from the *Lusitano's* article, however, that Colonel Browne was "conducted" to the Consulate and that had he wished to go elsewhere he would not have been allowed to do so. There may be room for discussion as to what constitutes arrest in the eye of the law, but a layman will usually consider a person under arrest when he is deprived of his freedom.

*L'Opinion*, a Saigon journal, in noting the arrival of engineers for the Yunnan railway, says that in spite of these arrivals work does not commence, nor does it appear likely to commence. Everyone is waiting for M. Doumer to drive the first spike. All the details of the ceremony have been arranged, and a considerable number of sedan chairs have been ordered from Hongkong, for in Yunnan one travels neither on horseback nor by boat. What is M. Doumer waiting for before giving the order to depart? It is said that relations between the Governor and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are strained, and especially with reference to this question of penetration into Yunnan. M. Delcassé does not share M. Doumer's ideas on the subject of railways.



## TRANSFER OF BRITISH SHIPS TO FOREIGN FLAGS.

(Daily Press, 29th April.)

The transfer from the British to the German flag of an important steamship line having its head quarters at Singapore has not unnaturally caused some excitement at that port. That the principal line, one might almost say the only regular line, between the British colony of Singapore and the capital of Siam, which country has no German proclivities but on the contrary has, if anything, a leaning towards Britain, should be a German line, under the German flag, ought to be, says a correspondent of the *Free Press*, a subject of the utmost moment to the British merchants of Singapore. Quite apart from the question of patriotism (or insularity; call it which you like) the controlling of this line by Messrs. BEHN, MEYER and Co. must mean an aid and impetus to German interests and trade, for which sooner or later the British firms must suffer. The first result will be the employment of German labour on the boats instead of British, and the use, as much as possible, of German materials, stores, etc., requisite for the carrying on of the steamers. Again, any assistance which can be given to German main line steamers by means of transshipment cargo, and the booking of cargo at low through rates, will, it is reasonable to presume, most certainly be given. Any cargo from Bangkok or Borneo which is for transshipment at Singapore for Europe, will most assuredly to the greatest possible extent be sent home in German bottoms, and the fact of their having the local lines under their control, will enable the German lines in Europe to quote cheap through-rates from European ports. The hold which the German main lines already have on the trade of Singapore will be considerably strengthened, and the correspondent considers it the duty, as well as to the interest, of British firms to frustrate the scheme as much as possible. The *Free Press* in a leading article on the subject suggests that the time has come when the British merchants of Singapore should put themselves into position to discuss, amongst themselves, all matters of British commerce in which foreign commercial competition or adverse foreign political influence come into play, and that for that purpose an association should be formed which should be separate and apart from the existing Chamber of Commerce, which is, as it stands, a cosmopolitan body whose true function consists in dealing with all questions of general trade and of the framing of local trade regulations of general application. For the purpose of co-operation with the British Government in matters where British interests and foreign interests are at irreconcilable variance it is urged that the present Chamber of Commerce is worse than useless, and that what should at once be done is, that, for consultative purposes in special matters of British policy, the British firms—and here it would probably be proper to exclude firms including only Asiatic British subjects—should constitute themselves into a British Chamber of Commerce, whose consultations and discussions, except where otherwise determined, would be confidential and for the information of the Colonial and Imperial authorities.

There is a good deal to be said in favour of such a proposal providing, the organisation of the existing Chamber of Commerce were not interfered with. In order to avoid confusion between the two bodies, and as it would probably be shipping questions that would chiefly command the attention

of the new body, the latter might perhaps more appropriately be called the British Chamber of Shipping. Such a body might, we believe, render good service at Hongkong as well as Singapore. It might possibly work in conjunction with the Navy League, as the spheres of the two would to some extent overlap. The Navy League exists for the purpose of upholding the paramount importance of maintaining a strong navy in order to protect our overseas commerce; but if our overseas commerce is to be transferred to foreign flags, then naturally the need for a strong navy becomes less paramount than it has hitherto been considered; hence the transfer of British lines to foreign flags directly concerns the League, and the local branch might appropriately form a special committee from amongst its members to consider whether the establishment of a British Chamber of Shipping is desirable, or whether the questions arising could be satisfactorily dealt with by a permanent sub-committee of the League, or whether existing organisations sufficiently meet the case. It is of course to be assumed that if a British Chamber of Shipping were established it would be fairly representative of British shipping interests in general, and would not be allowed to become a mere instrument in the hands of the Conference, whose policy is believed to have had a direct and potent influence in inviting the establishment of foreign steamship lines.

Such an association as has been suggested would make it its business to try to get at the inwardness of the why and wherefore of the recent transfer at Singapore and to secure the removal of the causes that might lead to similar transfers in the future. The transfer of a great line of steamers cannot be regarded in the light of an ordinary mercantile transaction relating to the sale and purchase of goods. British capital is as anxious to find profitable employment as German capital, and British shipping agents are as skilful as Germans. When a line of steamers changes its nationality, therefore, it must be assumed that the reason is to be found in some advantage conferred by the foreign flag. For instance, the protective navigation laws of some countries render it advisable that vessels trading with those countries should go under their flag. That reason, however, is not operative in the case under consideration, where the vessels transferred from the British to the German flag are trading between a British and a Siamese port and, as regards a portion of the fleet, between two British ports. What, then, is the advantage conferred by the German flag? Presumably it is that the German merchant shipping law is less stringent than the British. It may be remembered that some years ago vessels carrying Chinese emigrants from the Coast Ports to Singapore were allowed to take a much larger number of passengers under the German than under the British flag, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the Straits Government was at last prevailed upon to so amend their law as to remove the anomaly. The same circumstances do not occur in the case of the trade between the Straits and Bangkok or Borneo, but they serve as an illustration of how British shipping may sometimes be handicapped by British law. As firm believers in the doctrine of free trade, we do not suggest any protective measures for British shipping or that foreign shipping should be subjected to any disability, but we do say that the legislature ought to endeavour as far as possible to put all on the same footing, and that it would not

be unreasonable to make foreign ships using a British port comply with the same conditions as British ships. No foreign ship ought to be allowed enter or to leave a British port loaded or equipped in a manner that would not be approved in the case of a British ship.

There is a new Merchant Shipping Act for Hongkong pending, the measure being at present under the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce. In view of the recent occurrence at Singapore the committee charged with the consideration of the Bill would do well to carefully examine its bearing upon British and foreign shipping respectively.

## FRENCH RAILWAY SCHEMES IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 27th April.)

China having given promises both to France and Great Britain not to alienate any portion of the Southern Provinces, a brief review of the despatches concerning the French claims, contained in the last Blue Book, may prove of interest to our readers. Lord SALISBURY having telegraphed to Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD for information concerning these claims, the Minister on the 12th April, 1898, replied by telegram that at an interview he had with the Yamen the previous day he was informed that China had acceded to the following demands on the part of France:—(1) Kwangchowwan to be leased as a coaling station to France; (2) the right to construct a railway to Yunnanfu from the Tonkin frontier; (3) the promise not to alienate any territory in the three provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan, which border on the French frontier; (4) the Chinese Government agree that if ever they constitute a postal department independent of the maritime customs, and if a European is to be appointed as Director thereof, France shall have an equal right with that of other Powers to nominate a candidate for the post of Director. The Minister added that the Chinese Government were willing (1) to lease us as much additional territory on Kowloon promontory, exclusive of Kowloon city, as was required for naval and military purposes, and (2) the Yamen stated that China was quite willing to allow extension into Yunnan of the Burmah Railway. On the following day, 13th April, the Minister was instructed by telegram to inform the Yamen as follows:—“Although they have not followed our advice, we are anxious to maintain, as far as possible, integrity of China, and will, therefore, not make new territorial demands upon them. It is, however, absolutely necessary, if we are to pursue this policy, that they, on their side, should first immediately conclude negotiations—(a) for giving us all the land required for military defences of Hongkong; (b) to fulfil their promise to make Nanning a treaty port; (c) to give some railway concession; (d) an agreement as to the non-alienation of Kwangtung and Yunnan. In connection with condition (d), it is in the interests of the integrity of China, and is justified by the proximity of Yunnan to Burmah, and by our commercial preponderance in Kwangtung.” In a telegram of the 12th May reporting the demands made by the French Minister as compensation for the murder of a French missionary in Kwangsi, one of the demands was stated to be “the right to build a railway to join the Lungchow-Nanning line with the sea coast.” Lord SALISBURY asked by telegram when the concession for the Lungchow-Nanning line was



made. Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD replied that he would make enquiries, that the concession he had heard the Yamen mention was one for a railway from the French frontier to Yunnan city, and a Lungchow-Nanning railway concession was one of which he had never before heard, and that his telegram of the 12th was based on information given by a newspaper correspondent. On the 17th May he again wired stating that the Yamen denied having granted any concession for a railway between Lungchow and Nanning. The next telegram is dated the 20th May, and in it Sir CLAUDE says he would like to have Lord SALISBURY's views on a possible French railway from Pakhoi to the interior of the province of Kwangsi, that such concession might very likely be demanded by the French as compensation for the murder of a missionary, and that he himself thought that, in the event of its being constructed, it would not tend to harm our trade but rather to increase it. To this Lord SALISBURY replied:—"The more railways the better, from a commercial point of view; but differential rates against British trade are feared. If this concession is made to the French, the opportunity appears favourable for insisting upon the opening of Nanning."

The next in the series is Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD's written despatch of the 15th April, which gives in fuller detail the information contained in the earlier of the telegrams given above, and reports his conversations with the Yamen. The Yamen said that the French argued that as China had given a pledge to Great Britain not to alienate any territory in the Yangtze region she should not refuse a similar pledge to France with regard to the southern and south-western provinces. Sir CLAUDE replied that the cases were totally different, that our object in asking for a pledge as regarded the Yangtze was to safeguard the commerce on that river. He also warned them that the lease of a coaling station would inevitably be followed by similar demands from other Powers, including Great Britain, that we had so far refrained from asking even for an extension of territory at Kowloon, which was urgently required, for fear of giving a pretext to other Powers, but if China showed that only the Powers which showed no regard for her integrity obtained concessions, and that those which exhibited forbearance were left out in the cold, we should have to protect ourselves and demand our share. In a subsequent interview the Yamen endeavoured to obtain a promise that Great Britain would not make the lease of a coaling station to France a ground for further territorial demands on her own part. Sir CLAUDE again admonished the Yamen, and at a further interview told them that the instructions he had received did not authorise him to indicate any limits to the demands to which concessions to France might lead; he thought it possible that Her Majesty's Government in their extreme anxiety to preserve the integrity of China would refrain from making any territorial demands beyond such an extension of the Hongkong boundaries as was required for the defence of the colony, but whether they would be able to confine their demands within those limits depended on the nature of the concessions to France; apart from territorial acquisitions, the Chinese Government had had full warning, which he now repeated, as to the consequences of concessions of other kinds. Discussing the effect of the arrangement with France the Yamen said it in no way affected mining concessions to

British subjects. Sir CLAUDE put to them a concrete case, referred to him by the Governor of Hongkong, of an English syndicate desirous of working certain coal mines in Kwangsi. The Ministers gave him the most explicit assurances that they were under no engagement to France which would in any way interfere with such a project. With regard to the non-alienation of the provinces mentioned the Yamen said they had no great objection to giving England the same pledge, but that France would ask for a similar pledge as regards the Yangtze. Sir CLAUDE said this would be unreasonable, the cases being by no means parallel; if France could prove that her interests in the Yangtze Valley equalled ours in Kwantung and Kwangsi she might make such a claim, but not otherwise.

Subsequent despatches report the granting to France of a concession for a railway from Pakhoi to Nanning, to which it appears that no objection was made on the part of England, except that the Yamen were warned that differential rates would not be tolerated. France, on the other hand, showed herself obstructive, for on the 25th July Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD had to telegraph as follows:—"Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.'s Syndicate have applied through SHENG, the Director-General of Railways, for the above Concession (Hongkong-Canton Railway Concession.) I am officially informed by the Chinese Government that the French Minister has warned them that French interests in Southern China will be injuriously affected if permission to construct the said line is granted to a British Syndicate. The Chinese Government entirely recognise the extreme weakness of such a contention." The Concession was subsequently approved and the survey is now in progress. With regard to the French railways, the position is summarised by Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD in a letter to Lord CHARLES BERESFORD, dated 23rd November last, in which he says:—"The French possess the right to construct three lines, but beyond acquiring this right they have done nothing, 1.—From Tonkin up the Red River Valley to Yunnanfu, say 200 miles. The impression in French railway circles is that a railway through Yunnan will not pay expenses, and if any serious attempt is made to carry out the extension of the Tonkin system, it will be merely as a stepping stone to Szechuen. Yet again, any pretensions that a railway from Yunnan to the Yangtze may have to rank as a commercial project have been pronounced against by every traveller in Central China. 2.—Langson-Lungchow-Nanning Railway length, about 100 miles. (There appears to be an alternative open to the French of going to Posé instead of Nanning.) The right to build this line has been conceded, but the idea is growing amongst the French of Tonkin that instead of diverting traffic from the West River, a line from Langson to Lungchow and Nanning would prove an additional feeder of the West River route. 3.—From Pakhoi inland, presumably to Nanning; length, say 120 miles. The Tonkin Press have pointed out that this line will benefit English commerce more than French. It will never, in my opinion, be built—by the French." With respect to the last two lines, probably Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD is right. With respect to the Yunnan line, we believe the French are determined to construct it; whatever may be thought of the prospect of its at once paying its way; that such a line would ultimately pay

there can be little doubt. As an offset to French penetration in that direction, the British have an equal right to construct a line from Burmah to Yunnan. That project is as yet somewhat nebulous, but the construction of a line from Hankow to Canton by an Anglo-American Syndicate and of a line from Canton to Kowloon by a British Syndicate are projects that may be looked upon as definitely launched. We can afford to regard the French concessions in Kwangsi with equanimity for the present, but there is the danger that in future, when extensions of the British or Anglo-American systems are required in that direction, the French may make use of their unworked concessions for purposes of obstruction. It may also be anticipated that any demand for the cession to Great Britain of the territory between Kowloon and the East River would likewise be opposed by France and her friends.

#### REPARATION FOR THE KOWLOON TREACHERY.

(Daily Press, 22nd April.)

It is satisfactory to learn that the disturbances in the Kowloon hinterland have already been made the subject of inquiry in the House of Commons. No doubt the local Government have kept the Colonial Office well informed as to the position of affairs. They may not, perhaps, have dwelt at any length on their own failure to issue proclamations to the inhabitants of the ceded territory to counteract the egregious libels put into circulation among them by interested persons, or their want of foresight in not taking steps to prevent raids by banditti, which seem to have been made from Tungkun with the object of plunder and rapine. But the Government have probably acquainted Mr. CHAMBERLAIN with the neglect of the Kwangtung Government to prepare the people of the hinterland for its transfer to British rule. They may also have communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies their well-founded belief that the armed rising against the British was organized with the knowledge if not with the avowed and express sanction of the Viceroy, for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in his speech on the subject, said that the combatants included "unformed Chinese," and "it was doubtful whether the attitude of the Chinese did not necessitate a careful reconsideration of the position." We take this to mean that the right hon. gentleman is of opinion that the terms of the Kowloon Extension Agreement may now need some revision. We imagine that they will need such revision. When the Kowloon peninsula was first ceded to Great Britain, it was on a lease; but this was subsequently, under the Peking Convention, cancelled, and the territory ceded in perpetuity. This was in part reparation for the treachery shown in the attack in 1859 by the Taku forts on the British Fleet; and for another act of treachery, in the fomenting of armed resistance to the British occupation of the hinterland, the extension of Kowloon should also be demanded as an absolute cession. The lease for ninety-nine years must in any case prove most unsatisfactory, as it is likely to unsettle the Chinese population by leading them to regard the British tenancy of the province as only a temporary arrangement, and to think that the land really belongs to the ground landlord, the Emperor Kwang Su, to whom also their allegiance is still due. These are points that might not occur to the British Minister when negotiating for the lease, or



even to critics of the agreement, perhaps, at first sight. Subsequent events have, however, brought them rather forcibly home to us here, and we trust the Government will not fail to make the necessity for absolute cession convincingly clear to the Colonial office. When the idea of taking over the territory was first mooted, the matter seemed simple enough; it was believed the inhabitants (who should be able to foresee the benefits they are bound to reap thereby) would most joyfully welcome British rule and all the advantages it carries. But that dream has been effectually dissipated. The better educated and more intelligent portion of the inhabitants have welcomed the exchange of rulers and look forward with satisfaction to the future, but the mass of the villagers, being very ignorant and quite unable to resist pressure, have been carried away with the stream, or have fled to escape ill-treatment by the rowdies, and feel afraid to meet the troops and police, for fear they should be also regarded as rebels. The position, therefore, is greatly altered for the worse, and until the populace have been thoroughly reassured and order generally restored, a military occupation of certain places is inevitable. In order to effectually provide for this, the garrison of the Colony will have to be increased by at least another regiment of infantry, and a considerable body of Indian police will be needed to patrol the country. If we are thus to be plunged into a large outlay necessitated by the treachery of the Kwangtung authorities, it is not too much to ask for compensation, and this must be sought in the form of a better tenure of the property, a more practicable frontier, and the removal of Chinese officials from Kowloon city and Shamchun.

#### THE NAVY LEAGUE AND THE DISTURBANCES IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

(Daily Press, 26th April.)

In connection with the recent disturbances in the New Territory the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League is reported to have wired to the parent Association recommending, amongst other things, that the boundary should be extended to the East River. This would bring Great Britain close up to Canton and give us command of the Bogue forts. There is, we think, no prospect of the suggestion being acted upon. In the first place, for the colony of Hongkong we do not want any such extension of our boundaries, and, in the second place, when Great Britain goes to Canton she will probably go in virtue of a protectorate established over the whole or a part of China and to administer the territory in the name of the Emperor of China. If, unfortunately, the protectorate policy should prove impracticable and annexation be forced upon us, we would require vastly more than the territory lying between Kowloon and the East River, and the taking of that strip at the present moment would be calculated to precipitate a scramble in which it is possible that British interests in other parts of China might suffer. None of the concessions recently obtained from China have interfered with any existing treaty ports, and the policy of the British Government has been to stave off any such interference. A good deal has been said about Russian influence at Newchwang, but Newchwang remains as much a treaty port as ever it was, and as free as ever to the ships of all the Treaty Powers. Great Britain having been careful herself to avoid any appearance of interfering with the treaty ports if she

now made the entrance to Canton British waters she would stultify her past policy and encourage other nations to take up equivalent positions in respect of other treaty ports. Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, in his despatch to the Marquess of SALISBURY detailing the course of the negotiations respecting the Kowloon Convention, says that he explained to the Tsungli Yamen that "the withdrawal of our western frontier somewhat to the eastward is induced by our desire to give no foreign Power a pretext for interference with treaty ports or the approaches thereto."

Although it is desirable that the integrity of China should be maintained if possible, we quite anticipate that England sooner or later will have to assume the government of the greater part of the country, either under the form of a protectorate or by direct annexation. But however events may shape themselves in that direction it is desirable that Hongkong should maintain its position as a colony and a free port, and that it should not allow itself to be relegated to the position of a mere dependency or even the nominal capital, of the province of Kwangtung, even though British sovereignty should be established over the latter. This is a point which public bodies like the Chamber of Commerce, the China Association, and the Navy League would do well to bear in mind. There has been a great deal said about the Chinese Customs and the injury they are erroneously supposed to do to the trade of Hongkong. Now, nothing can be more certain than that if Great Britain took over the province of Kwangtung she would continue the collection of Customs duties as one of the principal sources of revenue, and in that case much more stringent regulations than any we have yet had experience of would be enforced to prevent goods being smuggled into the province from Hongkong, supposing the island still to retain its status as a colony. To regulations of that kind we do not see how any objection could be offered. But if Hongkong were incorporated as an integral part of the new dominion, not only would smuggling be put an end to but the colony would itself become the seat of a Custom House, and duty would be collected on goods intended for consumption in the colony. None of us would like that or consider it conducive to our interests. While, therefore, we may advocate a forward policy for Great Britain in China, we believe that the particular interests of Hongkong will be best conserved by maintaining its present status as a colony and a free port. Assuming China to come under British administration, we would have Hongkong remain as administratively free of the new possession as Ceylon is administratively free of India. With the New Territory demarcated according to the Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART's recommendations the colony will have as much territory as it requires for its development as a commercial emporium and industrial centre. Further extensions would be opposed to, rather than conducive to, our local interests.

#### CHINA'S HOPELESS CASE.

(Daily Press, 25th April.)

Speaking at the London Chamber of Commerce the other day the Duke of Devonshire said that the Government did not desire to precipitate a crisis in China, but that it would endeavour to secure a due share of the unoccupied parts of the world. China can hardly be considered one of the unoccupied parts of the world, strictly speaking. We take the Duke of DEVONSHIRE'S

declaration to mean, however, that, while the Government does not desire to precipitate the partition of China, if there is to be partition England will take her share. This implies some anticipation of partition. The British Government has gradually come to recognise how weak the Chinese Government really is, weak both in material resources and in morals, and how unworthy and incapable it is of being bolstered up. The recent disturbances in the Kowloon hinterland will no doubt have contributed to the enlightenment of our Government. If China cannot be relied upon to honestly carry out such an agreement as the Kowloon Convention, it may be argued, and rightly, that she is a hopeless case. Every one would like to see China a strong, self-respecting, and progressive Power, like Japan, but so far little sign of amendment is to be discovered. The course of events is hastening on towards the ending or mending of the Manchu Government, and present indications point to the ending; but there is the consolatory thought that the ending of the Government may mean the mending of the people. In the recent debate in the House of Commons, Sir E. GREY, after propounding the question whether the Chinese Government was growing weaker or stronger, went on to say:—"If it is growing weaker, all these concessions which have been granted and the very extension of trade will be apt to lead to further trouble in China. Wherever trade goes there goes a natural desire on the part of the Government to whom the traders belong that that trade should be protected. Whenever a railway is made, if that railway is interfered with, if it is not allowed fair play in the working, there will at once come demands to the Government to whose subjects the concession was granted that they should interfere with and protect the interests of their own subjects." And that is precisely what will happen. If the Chinese Government exhibit the least desire to act honestly and set its house in order Great Britain would gladly afford it assistance, either in the direction of carrying out Lord CHARLES BERESFORD'S plan for the creation of an efficient national army or in any other way that the circumstances of the case might call for, but so long as the Chinese Government deliberately elects to persist in its evil courses assistance on the part of well-wishers will be useless.

#### THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

(Daily Press, 22nd April.)

The stimulus the Kowloon trouble has given to the Volunteer movement must be welcomed as part of the silver lining of the cloud. While the addition of the new territory to the colony will necessitate an increase of the garrison, it will also render more important than ever a strong Volunteer Corps. The officers are taking advantage of the circumstances to make an appeal to the patriotism of the young men of the colony who are not already enrolled in the Corps, and no doubt their appeal will result in a large addition to the ranks. In this connection we would invite attentive consideration of the letter of Mr. G. C. ANDERSON, published in another column, with a view to eliciting discussion on the important question of whether an increase of the units is likely to result in a strengthening or a weakening of the Corps. A cardinal point to be borne in mind is the smallness of the community from which the Corps has to be recruited, which, it may be contended, should lead



to the sinking as far as possible of national and class distinctions and differences rather than to their voluntary multiplication. There are not sufficient Irishmen or Welshmen to form special units of their own, and a decision to base the organisation on national distinctions might exclude many, and conceivably lead to the break up of the Corps after the first flush of enthusiasm had subsided. Mr. ANDERSON'S appeal is directed only to those Scots who are not already Volunteers, but if a distinctively Scottish unit be formed, it is probable that many, possibly the majority of the Scottish members of the Field Battery and Maxim Gun Company would apply for a transfer, with a corresponding weakening of the units to which they at present belong. We are inclined to think that the case is one in which the greatest strength will be found in unity. On the other hand, it may be urged that division into separate units corresponding to the divisions of the British Isles would lead to a healthy rivalry conducive alike to an increase of numbers and a keener striving after efficiency. The point is a debateable one, and it would be well that the pros and cons should be carefully weighed before any definite step is taken.

### LIGHTS ON PRIVATE CHAIRS.

(Daily Press, 25th April.)

Monday next is the date fixed for the coming into operation of the law requiring private chairs to carry lights after the hour of sunset. If, however, the Government endeavours to enforce the law it will cover itself with ridicule, and as there is nothing officials dislike more than to be laughed at we may assume either that the attempt will not be made or, if it is, that the law will very shortly be allowed to fall into abeyance. Seeing how brilliantly our streets are now illuminated at night, to compel persons proceeding on foot to carry lights is little less absurd than it would be to compel them to carry flags in the day time. Chair traffic of course ranks with foot traffic, and how little occasion there is for the carrying of lights is proved by the fact that no record can be found of any single accident caused by the absence of lights on chairs. Recent occurrences must have convinced the Governor that the body of advisers by whom he is surrounded are not endowed with the gift of infallibility, and His Excellency would render a service not only to the public but to the Administration of which he is the head if in this matter he would condescend to exercise an independent judgment. His Excellency has been long enough in the colony to see for himself how ridiculous the new law is. In the meantime, however, the owners of private chairs, to be on the safe side, had better provide themselves with lights.

### AFFAIRS IN THE HINTERLAND.

#### THE DISTURBANCE AT AN END.

24th April.

So energetically has the work of dispersing the rebels been carried out since Monday last that the disturbances in the hinterland are now practically over. Most of the men of the Hongkong Regiment have returned to Hongkong, but some 300 troops have been left in the market town of Ping San, as of course it would not be safe to withdraw them all as yet. In this village were posted on some of the locked doors papers on which were written words to the effect that the village was friendly to the English.

On Saturday another party of police, in charge of Captain Superintendent May, left

for the hinterland. The party, which is to be stationed at Un Toong, on the Deep Bay side of the peninsula, consisted of Sergeants Scott and McHardy, Constables Gerrard and Lamont, and 20 Indians.

#### DASTARDLY MURDER BY THE REBELS.

#### MORE PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF CHEUNG TSUN.

#### THE PRISONERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

#### HOW THEY WERE CAPTURED.

26th April.

At the Magistracy yesterday morning the hinterland prisoners were brought before Mr T. Sercombe Smith to answer for their delinquencies. Their names are Wan Hong Choi, who is a farmer, is 60 years of age, and hails from Lung Ah; Chung Cheung, aged 70, another farmer, from Lam Tsun; Chung Shan, aged 42, another farmer from the same place; and Li To, aged 39, a tinsmith from Am Ho village, Tung-kun district.

Two charges were preferred against them. They were as follow:—

I. That they together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the number of fifty and more, on the 17th day of April, 1899, being then armed with firearms and other offensive weapons, at Pat-heung Pass, British Kowloon, in this Colony, unlawfully, riotously and routously did assemble and gather together to disturb the peace, and being so assembled and gathered together armed as aforesaid, did then and there unlawfully riotously and routously make a great noise, riot and disturbance, and did then and there remain and continue armed as aforesaid, making such noise, riot and disturbance for the space of an hour and more then next following to the great disturbance and terror not only of the liege subjects of Our Lady the Queen there being and residing, but of all other the liege subjects of Our said Lady the Queen then passing and repassing in and along the Queen's common highway there, in contempt of Our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

II.—That they on the 17th day of April, 1899, being unlawfully assembled together and arrayed in warlike manner in a certain public street and highway situated in British Kowloon, in this Colony, unlawfully and to the great terror and disturbance of divers liege subjects of our Lady the Queen then and there being did make an affray in contempt of Our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Arthur Leonard Barrett said—I am lieutenant in the Hongkong Regiment. On the 17th inst. the rebels appeared at Taipohu. I advanced with a body of the Hongkong Regiment under Captain Berger. We drove the rebels as far as Pat Heung Pass, on the top of which they took up their position. We came into action again with them over the Pass, where they scattered. The action at the Pass lasted from about 5 p.m. till a little after 6 p.m. When we got to the bottom height Goolistan, a member of the regiment, brought up a man who I think is the third defendant as a prisoner and handed to me a German-made revolver and four loaded cartridges. The first defendant was also brought in by I think Havildar Jumra Khan. The second and fourth defendants were also brought in by men of the regiment. Next morning all four were sent as prisoners to Taipohu.

Captain Superintendent May said—I would ask your Worship to grant a remand for a week. I understand that two of the witnesses are a considerable distance up country.

His Worship—I will remand the case for a week, and if you are ready to go on before that, which I think it is advisable to do, I shall do so.

The case was then remanded till Tuesday, 2nd May, at 2.15 p.m.

The encounter which took place with the rebels at Cheung Tsun on Tuesday of last week

was an important affair. When Captain Berger and his men, after a very severe fight, had driven the rebels out of Pat Heung Pass, Colonel The O'Gorman, who had been appointed to the command of the Kowloon Field Force, joined Captain Berger at Cheung Tsun. At three o'clock in the afternoon the Chinese advanced to attack the force at Piang Shan. As far as can be ascertained now that force was composed of the force which Captain Berger had defeated the previous day—and which was probably a Taipo force—and forces from Kam Tin Loong, Piang Shan, and Ha Tsun. The forces from the two last-named villages were the forces which had occupied Castle Peak and fired on Mr. G. H. Potts and party the previous Sunday. It was summoned from Castle Peak on the Tuesday morning to reinforce the other forces mentioned so as to join the attack on the British. The Chinese say that the rebels numbered no less than 2,600 men, and they were very confident of success. The fight, therefore, was a very important one, because the two companies of the Hongkong Regiment had opposed to them the whole of the rebel force, and there is no doubt that it was the crushing defeat inflicted upon the latter which brought the campaign to such a speedy conclusion.

The Chinese advanced in skirmishing order, covering a front of a mile and a half or two miles in extent. They showed the greatest courage, sticking to their guns and keeping up a heavy fire till two companies of the Hongkong Regiment, led by Captain Berger and Lieutenant Barrett, assumed the offensive. Here the country is perfectly flat, intersected by a water-course and some broken ground, which afforded the Chinese good cover. Colonel The O'Gorman, Captain Berger, and Lieutenant Barrett are to be congratulated on the decisive victory obtained, a victory which reflected the greatest credit on all concerned. The regiment was handled in a very able manner, and showed the greatest dash and steadiness under fire, soon dispersing the rebels when led forward by their officers, notwithstanding the pertinacity of those opposed to them.

There are now at Piang Shan a body of 27 Indian police (under Acting Inspector Scott) and a body of the Hongkong Regiment. Others of the troops are engaged in driving the rebels up north.

Shortly after the arrival of the troops at Piang Shan the widow of a Chinaman who resided in the Valley and who had undertaken to post up the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, came into the camp, and complained that her husband had been murdered at Piang Shan on the 17th instant. It appeared that when the man arrived in the village to post the proclamation he was set upon by a crowd of persons and severely beaten. He was then placed against a wall and fired at, his diabolical tormentors, however, with a view to prolonging his agony, taking care not to shoot him in any vital part. He was then put in a crate in which the Chinese carry pigs, thrown into the river, and drowned, the crate and the body being subsequently recovered by the troops.

### A SHANGHAI OPINION OF THE KOWLOON TROUBLE.

Shanghai, 20th April.

By some misfortune Sir Henry Blake has had to begin his career as Governor of Hongkong with a somewhat important matter that he has treated so mistakenly, that, as our Hongkong correspondent advises us, the public of the Colony are disgusted with the mismanagement of the whole affair. It has been very well known in the Colony for some time that there would be opposition to the taking over of the Kowloon Extension. It was indeed only to be expected; in every case of the kind Chinese have to "save their face," by a show of opposition which is withdrawn if the proper measures are taken to repress it, but which grows rapidly if it is met with weakness. The initial mistake, and a very grave one, was made when the Governor, "in consequence of the obstruction offered by the Kowloon officials," posted off to Canton to ask the Viceroy to afford military protection to the delimiting party. In the first place, if the Governor had any communication to make to the Viceroy, custom demands that he should make



it through the Consul at Canton; it is entirely *infra dig.*, as well as being contrary to well-founded practice; for the Governor, who is the Queen's Viceroy, to go up in a torpedo-boat to interview the Chinese Viceroy, and it must lead to complications when the matter comes to the notice of the British Minister. Then, considering the ample force of which the Governor has the disposal at Hongkong, it was an unpardonable display of weakness for him to ask for Chinese military protection. We can quite understand that Sir Henry Blake has as yet no knowledge of Chinese character and believed every promise that the Viceroy made, but he should have been better advised by Mr. Stewart Lockhart, to whom our Hongkong friends seem to think that the *fiasco* they are lamenting is really due. The value of the Viceroy's promises was seen in the fact that three days after the Governor's visit to him, the small body of Sikhs that had been sent to Mirs Bay was stoned, and the matshed that had been erected for their accommodation was burned down, on which some troops were sent in the torpedo-boat *Whilling*. Of course a strong force ought to have been sent in the first instance; it was provoking opposition to only a few Sikh policemen, and this Mr. Lockhart ought to have known; besides which, every little success on the part of the opponents of the new regime was certain to encourage their opposition. On the 9th of April we learnt that the British flag was to be hoisted at Taipohu last Monday—which was to be a general holiday—with a grand ceremonial, all arms of the service at Hongkong as well as the Volunteers being represented. The big river steamer *Hankow* was to take the Governor and some two hundred invited guests, another steamer was to take a large party of spectators, and others intended going overland. This programme, having been prepared, should have been strictly adhered to; it was most important that the new subjects of the Queen, as well as the old ones, should have been shown that when the British authorities came to a decision, they meant to stick to it. But a little Chinese opposition was evidently too much for Sir Henry Blake and his advisers. On the 15th our correspondent telegraphed us that the mat-sheds at Taipohu had been burned down again—we should have thought that after this had occurred once, a sufficient force would have been sent to prevent a repetition of the outrage,—the police who arrived at Taipohu on Saturday to prepare for the ceremony on Monday were fired on and returned the fire, and the Hongkong Regiment, coming overland took part in the engagement, and the Chinese, of course, retreated, without any loss of life. The Chinese position was found to be entrenched, and they had erected a battery commanding the proposed site of Monday's ceremony, which is really an amusing comment on Sir Henry Blake's and General Gascoigne's preparations. Instead of, as they should have done, clearing the Chinese away and holding the ceremony as originally intended, Sir Henry Blake decided to hoist the British flag, without any ceremony, outside Kowloon city on Sunday last, giving the Chinese the satisfaction of knowing that they had at any rate succeeded in upsetting the British programme. The opponents to our taking over the Extension are, our correspondent tells us, Tungkun men, the villagers being friendly, and on Tuesday he telegraphed that the Chinese trenches had been shelled, a number of our opponents killed, and five guns captured.

The more detailed news which we may expect to receive in a day or two may possibly modify our opinion of the ineptitude of the management of the whole affair, but at present it seems to have been weak in the extreme. Mr. Stewart Lockhart has surely been long enough in Hongkong to know how far a Chinese mandarin's promises are to be trusted, and how foolish it is to begin an operation of this kind without a sufficient force. Sir Henry Blake and General Gascoigne are such newcomers that we must not blame them too much, unless it should turn out that they were warned by Mr. Lockhart and neglected his warnings. Now that there have been a number of Chinese killed, there will constantly be a bad feeling between the native inhabitants of the Extension and the British authorities,

all which might, we believe, have been avoided if proper notice had been given to the people of the change which was to be made and of the date fixed for making it.—*N. C. Daily News*.

### THE KOWLOON DISTURBANCE.

#### AN EXPLANATION.

We learn that the explanation of the recent serious attacks by Chinese troops on the British officials and forces at Kowloon is contained in the fact that Peking gave the Viceroy of the Kwang provinces no orders regarding the leasing of the Kowloon territory or its handing over to the British authorities. When the Governor of Hongkong recently paid his most unfortunate visit to the Viceroy and told him he was going to take possession of the territory, the Viceroy replied that he had no orders to allow such a proceeding and begged the Governor to procure him explicit orders from Peking on the subject, otherwise he would be bound to resist the taking over of any part of Kowloon by the British. We believe Sir Henry Blake promised he would attend to the Viceroy's request, but he does not appear to have taken any further trouble in the matter and no application was made by the British Legation in Peking to the Chinese Government that such orders should be sent to the Canton Viceroy, who appears to have accordingly kept his vow to resist the coming of the British by such force as he could muster.—*China Gazette*.

### SUPREME COURT.

26th April.

#### IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. W. M. GOODMAN  
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

TSUI CHAN SHI v. CHEUNG KAM TIN.

In this case a single woman named Tsui Chan Shi, of 41, Wellington street, sought to recover from Cheung Kam Tin, of 1A, Gage street, Comproadors to Messrs. Meyer and Co., the sum of \$800, money lent.

Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Messrs. Mounsey and Brutton) appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for defendant.

Mr. Robinson, in opening the case for plaintiff, said that on or about January 5th, 1895, plaintiff lent to Cheung Shui Shi, wife of defendant, who was separated from her husband, the sum of \$800, for the purpose of the said sum being applied by the said Cheung Shui Shi—as in fact it was applied by her—in payment for necessities which were suitable to her position as defendant's wife. It was repayable on demand, together with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per Chinese month. Interest to the amount of \$160 had been paid, and there was \$160 still due. Mr. Robinson was about to speak as to the points of law when

His Lordship remarked that he thought he was at one with him in respect to the law of the case. He added that it was a thousand pities that these people should persist in coming before the public time after time with their domestic disputes, when the whole thing might be settled by a little increased allowance to the wife by the husband. He hoped counsel would consult their clients and endeavour to effect an arrangement with a view to avoiding future actions. It could not redound to the credit of either husband or wife for their private quarrels to be brought into court, and it was a pity that the time of the court should be taken up with them.

Mr. Robinson said he was now representing the other side from what he formerly represented. He was afraid there was much obstinacy on both sides.

Mr. Slade remarked that the court would be able to see whether any more satisfactory arrangement could be made after some evidence had been taken.

Evidence was then proceeded with and the hearing was then adjourned.

April 27th.

#### IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE WISE  
(PUISNE JUDGE).

"DAILY PRESS" v. WATKINS & CO.

Daniel Warren Smith and George Curling Cox, lessees of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, sought to recover from Watkins & Co., chemists, Queen's Road Central, the sum of \$300, the amount due for an advertisement as to defendants' business inserted in an Art Supplement issued from the *Daily Press* Office.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney General), instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. J. J. Francis, instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for defendants.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock said his lordship ordered pleadings to be filed in this matter, and there had been a petition and answer put in by the parties. He thought his lordship would have gathered from the pleadings which had been filed in the case the exact nature of the issue which his lordship had to try. He thought it might shortly be put in this way—the question was whether or not the document signed by defendants on the 17th June, 1897, and that document alone, was to be regarded by his lordship in the present case. As his lordship would see from the petition, plaintiffs contended that that document standing by itself and standing alone formed the only contract between the parties, and he would draw his lordship's special attention to the wording of that contract, because they said that that wording most distinctly showed that no other conditions were to be binding upon plaintiffs except the conditions which were mentioned in the contract itself. The nature of the contract was set out in paragraph two of the petition, in which it was stated that the written order by defendants was as follows:—"The *Daily Press* Art Supplement. Picturesque Hongkong, space No. 13; series A; size seven by six. To the manager, Hongkong *Daily Press*, Hongkong. Please insert our advertisement in your Art Supplement (as above) for the sum of dollars 300, fifty copies to be supplied gratis, and—copies at 25 cents each per copy extra. With the compliments of Watkins & Co., Apothecaries' Hall." (Signed) Watkins & Co., Hongkong, 17-6-1897. \$300. N.B.—This order cannot be cancelled, and is subject only to the conditions stated hereon." In the first place he would ask his lordship's special attention to the fact that nothing was said in the order about the Diamond year or any year. He submitted that defendants had distinctly entered into this contract, which contained certain conditions as to the space which this particular advertisement was to occupy in the Art Supplement, but did not contain a single word about the Diamond year, and stated expressly that the only thing which plaintiffs were bound to do in the future under this contract was to supply 50 copies gratis, and additional copies at 25 cents each, and it was expressly stated and agreed to between the parties—expressly agreed to by defendants—that the "order cannot be cancelled," and that it "is subject only to the conditions stated hereon." His lordship would see from the answer to the petition that defendants endeavoured to bring a number of promises into this contract, notwithstanding the express provisions which he had referred to. For instance, his lordship would see that in paragraph two of the answer defendants said, "Plaintiffs by advertisements and articles published by them in their said newspaper, the *Hongkong Daily Press*, between the 11th and the 17th June, 1897, both days inclusive, and by a circular or prospectus sent by the plaintiffs to the defendants and others, invited the defendants and all other persons and firms doing business in Hongkong to advertise in the plaintiffs' Diamond Year Art Supplement of Picturesque Hongkong, and they promised amongst other things that such Art Supplement should comprise many views of Hongkong, of the chief buildings of the town, including grand panoramas and magnificent bird's-eye views of the city of Victoria, beautifully printed in colours and upon good paper, the



whole forming an attractive souvenir of the colony." And then paragraph three of the answer said, "The defendants gave the order in paragraph two in consideration of and relying upon the faith of the representations and promises in the said advertisements, articles, and circular or prospectus contained, and not otherwise." Mr. Pollock argued that defendants, in view of the contract entered into by them, could not justify their refusal to pay in this manner.

D. Warren Smith, one of the plaintiffs, said that in June, 1897, a Mr. Wellesley Parker called at the *Daily Press* Office with regard to the bringing out of an Art Supplement, which was to contain picturesque advertisements and views of Hongkong. Before the order was sent home the people who wished to advertise signed a contract. The contract produced was the original contract signed by defendants. It was impossible to carry out the work locally, and he thought every advertiser knew that. It had to go home to England. Defendants' advertisement was to appear on space No. 13, series A. There were three sheets—series A, B, and C. Each sheet was divided into a certain number of spaces, the prices for the different spaces varying. Photographs of the premises of the advertisers were taken, and defendants' advertisement was in accordance with the copy sent in by defendants. Mr. Parker had left the colony. He believed he left in July, 1897. Sheet "A" came towards the beginning of 1898. "B" and "C" sheets came a month or two afterwards, and they were delivered. An art supplement was also issued by the *Straits Times*, the work being done by the same people, and when he received the *Straits Times* supplement towards the end of 1897 he telegraphed home saying he wanted something very much superior. The sheets produced were issued from the *Straits Times* Office. The *Daily Press* Art Supplement was issued in the beginning of July, 1898, being sent out with a daily issue and a weekly issue of the paper, and defendants refused to accept the Art Supplement or to pay for their advertisement. It was not true that the greater number of the advertisers had refused to pay, \$10,000 out of \$15,000 having been paid. Originally there were to be four colours, but after seeing the Singapore supplement they telegraphed home to the effect that there must be no limit as to colours, and in consequence the expense to him and Mr. Cox had been greater. If they got in the whole of the \$15,000 they would just about cover expenses.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Francis, witness said 3,500 copies of the Art Supplement were received, and it was arranged that others could be ordered if required.

No other witness being called,

Mr. Francis said he did not propose to call any evidence, so his friend might sum up.

Mr. Pollock, in summing up, said that the rather highly-coloured statements in the red pamphlet so much dwelt upon by his learned friend could not be considered as forming a contract between the parties. In the absence of any contract as to time it could not be said that his clients had committed any default at all. In a trade advertisement of this kind the main object was that an advertiser's business should be represented, and he submitted to his lordship that sheet A did contain a good pictorial representation of the business of Messrs. Watkins & Co., and therefore that the object for which defendants ordered this advertisement had been amply fulfilled. It was not pretended for one moment that this advertisement was not in accordance with the sample of what Messrs. Watkins wanted inserted. The words Diamond Jubilee Year did not appear in the contract, and this advertisement was equally as valuable to defendants although it did not appear until a few months after the expiration of the Diamond Jubilee Year.

Mr. Francis, for the defence, submitted that the one document on which his friend relied as the sole contract in the case was not in itself a contract at all. It was a mere order, and that order was given like many another order, in consequence of statements made and an invitation held out to the public generally, and to defendants in particular, suggesting that they should purchase certain goods or, as in this case, insert an advertisement. He submitted that if it were a contract in form and

not a mere order, supposing there to be other documents shown to be in existence having relation to the same subject matter, it would be absolutely necessary to refer to them if only for the purpose of ascertaining what was the subject matter of that contract. The *Daily Press* Art Supplement was something special. It was not a thing known to everybody. They had to refer to something else, and he contended that the prospectus which had been put in and the advertisements must necessarily be read together. The main question for his lordship's consideration was—waving the question as to whether the art supplement was artistic or not—whether the art supplement issued by the *Daily Press* was the thing which was described in the advertisements and prospectus, and in which Watkins and Co. gave the order for their advertisement to be inserted. If it was not, their order had not been carried out, and they were not liable to pay one cent. Mr. Francis contended that according to the pamphlet and the advertisements the art supplement should have been issued during Jubilee year for distribution by the advertisers to their constituency as a souvenir of the Jubilee year, and that as this intention had not been carried out defendants were not liable.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said that about the middle of 1897 Mr. Wellesley Parker came into the colony with a scheme which had apparently met with some success in various parts of the world. The scheme was to issue an art supplement containing a number of photographs, and Mr. Parker entered into an agreement with plaintiffs to issue one. By way of exploiting the scheme circulars and advertisements appeared, and after that defendants signed what he would call a letter on the 17th June, 1897, authorising plaintiffs to supply them with 50 copies of this particular series, series A, and agreed to pay them \$300. He had not the slightest doubt that at the time that letter was signed both parties intended that certain stipulations contained in the advertisements and pamphlet as to circulation and time were to be incorporated in the order. His own opinion was that these previous conditions ought to be incorporated in and form part of the document of the 17th June, but he did not want to base his decision on that at all. What happened afterwards? Plaintiffs, acting with the very best intention, came to the conclusion that the work was not going to be of so satisfactory a character as they desired, and they decided to have the work remodelled and re-done at great expense to themselves. The work at any rate did not get out here until the middle of May, 1898, and the witness stated that defendants did not get their copies until July. But it must be remembered that in March, 1898, defendants repudiated the arrangement on the ground that the supplement arrived too late. The real question to his mind seemed not so much whether the provisions and stipulations of the advertisements and pamphlet were incorporated in the order of June 17th, but whether after a delay of nine months defendants were not entitled to repudiate the contract. He could not help thinking that if at the end of nine months a person did not receive anything from home that he had ordered he would be entitled to repudiate the contract. He thought defendants were right in repudiating the contract in March, under the circumstances, and there would be judgment for defendants with costs.

#### THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE KOWLOON HINTERLAND AND THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

The following correspondence with the Government on the Kowloon hinterland and the removal of the Chinese Customs into Chinese territory has been forwarded to us for publication by Mr. R. C. Wilcox, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:—

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 21st April, 1899.

Sir,—I am instructed by the Committee of this Chamber to inquire if the Government will kindly inform the Chamber what is being done to secure the removal of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs to their own territory as promised by His Excellency the Governor in the Legislative Council on the 27th February

last.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,  
Secretary.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 21st April, 1899.

Sir,—In view of the disturbances now taking place in the new territory, which there is good reason to believe have been engineered or assisted from Chinese territory, I am instructed to ask you to be good enough to lay before His Excellency the Governor the following opinions and suggestions of my Committee.

1.—That having regard to the fact that the new territory is obviously liable to be overrun by banditti, who are either not amenable to Chinese authority or whose acts the mandarins find it convenient to ignore or disavow, it is essential to the preservation of good order in the colony, and to consolidate our position, that the northern boundary shall be clearly defined by natural features and include with it the town of Shamohun.

2.—That recent occurrences have convincingly demonstrated the inutility, if not the actual mischievousness of mandarin influence, and furnish excellent reasons for the removal of the Chinese officials from Kowloon city, which otherwise will remain a focus of intrigue against the authority of the Hongkong Government.

3.—The Committee would further suggest that, as the suppression of these disturbances will entail a heavy outlay, it would not be unreasonable for Her Majesty's Government to demand the extension of the lease of the new territory for a longer period than 99 years, if not the complete cession thereof.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,  
Secretary.

Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G.,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, 25th April, 1899.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant submitting for His Excellency the Governor's consideration certain opinions and suggestions offered by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce respecting the new territory, and to state that the views of the Committee will be represented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. G. T. BUCKLE,

p. Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary to the

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, 25th April, 1899.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 21st inst. requesting information as to what is being done to secure the removal of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs to Chinese territory, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to state for the information of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce that the functions of the Chinese Customs have ceased within the area of the new territory and the extended waters of the Colony.

By arrangement with Her Majesty's Government the three stations of Capsumoon, Fotchow, and Chenug-chow are permitted to remain in the occupation of the Chinese Customs until accommodation on their new frontier has been provided, but not later than October next, and on the condition that no coercive functions will be performed by them in the waters of the Colony.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. G. T. BUCKLE,

p. Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce

A rice mill at Bangkok, known as Phra Pi-boon's mill, was burned down on the 11th April. The fire is said to have been caused by the upsetting of a kerosine oil lamp in a fight between some coolies. The loss, including buildings, machinery, and paddy, is estimated at about 200,000 ticals. The building and machinery are, however, covered by insurance.



## THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

### THE CAMPAIGN TO BE MARKED BY RAPID MANŒUVRES.

#### GENERAL LAWTON WITH 2,500 MEN ADVANCING EAST OF THE RAILROAD.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 21st April.

To-day an army of 2,500 men has been concentrating at La Loma Church, on the north side of Manila. All the afternoon the streets have been filled with soldiers, and hundreds of carts loaded with provisions and baggage on their way to the outskirts of the town. It is barely possible that a move will be made to-night providing the troops arrive promptly, but the big advance will be made in the morning in the direction of Novaliches. This same Novaliches was the objective point of a former expedition under General McArthur, but owing to unforeseen difficulties it was not reached. Several miles of the surrounding country to be fought over have already been taken, but when the Americans withdrew the natives came back and occupied the old positions.

Major-General Lawton is in command of the present expedition, and, as his campaign on the lake shore amply demonstrated, he is a most energetic and skilful commander, and considerable territory may be expected to be covered in a short space of time. The men have been rationed with the lightest possible equipment so as to facilitate rapid manœuvring.

General McArthur, who is located with some 6,000 troops in the vicinity of Malolos, will in all probability begin an advance on Calumpit as soon as General Lawton has attained the desired position. Those who know the plan of campaign are past masters in secrecy, and nothing absolutely definite can be stated at this time.

#### SPANISH GUNBOATS FOR MANILA.

Yesterday morning thirteen small Spanish gunboats, conveyed up from Mindanao by the *Concord* and *Petrel*, arrived in the harbour. They were bought by a private individual, presumably under arrangement with the American Government. While in southern waters the Filipinos boarded all the boats and looted everything in the shape of machine guns, cannons, and small arms, thus making a valuable addition to their limited supply. The C. M. Co.'s steamer *Butuan* was held up and looted in the same manner while anchored near the gunboats.

#### FINAL EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF THE SPANISH PRISONERS.

##### THE TALE OF A COLONEL.

General Rios and his commissioners are making strenuous efforts to obtain the release of the Spanish prisoners. General Otis has offered aid of the most material kind in sanctioning the exchange of the Tagalogs taken by the Americans for the Spaniards held by the Tagalogs. Colonels Romeo and Rosales were to have passed through the lines to-day to open negotiations with the Filipinos, but intimations were received through Filipino sources that once Colonel Rosales had passed through the American lines his life would not be worth a song. This somewhat staggered the gallant Colonel, and he promptly resigned from the commission. The story goes that Rosales was once the president of a military court before which one Antonio Luna was brought for trial. Luna was sentenced to death and later the sentence was commuted to twenty years' imprisonment. By the caprice of circumstances this same Luna is now a General in the Insurgent army, and hence his unfriendly attitude toward Rosales. Major Lasheras has been appointed in the place of Rosales, and it is expected that the commissioners will begin their negotiations before the fighting comes too close to Calumpit.

An action for damages for trespass has been filed in H.B.M. Consular Court at Nagasaki, wherein Kate Burff is plaintiff and James Stuart Clark is defendant. The amount sought to be recovered is 2,000 yen. The case has not yet been set for trial, but it is understood it will probably come up for hearing within a short period.—*Nagasaki Press*.

## NEWS FROM CEBU.

Cebu, 11th April.

Everything very quiet. Native policemen very courteous to Americans, and the expected trouble of last week has blown over, but the soldiers are still closely confined to quarters. A drunken soldier created a little excitement last night by firing a shot which went between the legs of Mr. Sidebottom, the English Consul here and manager for Smith, Bell & Co. No damage was done. The insurgent band serenaded Col. Hamer at Headquarters Sunday evening. Mail arrived from Manila and the States Saturday and to-day. The U. S. S. *Petrel* sailed for Manila Saturday. The *Concord* arrived here the same day, but left for Iloilo again Sunday morning. No telegraphic connection with Iloilo has as yet been established.—*Manila Times*.

### THE "GLENOGLE" IN COLLISION.

#### THE "CITY OF KINGSTON" SUNK.

Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited, General Agents of the Northern Pacific Steamship Co., inform us that they have received the following cable from Tacoma:—

"The steamer *Glenogle* sailed on the 23rd instant. She has been in collision with the steamer *City of Kingston*. The *City of Kingston* foundered. The *Glenogle* is damaged and is likely to be delayed."

### HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held on the 27th April. The President (Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Vice-President (the Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police), the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), Mr. A. W. Brewin (Acting Registrar General), Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. C. W. Duggan (Secretary). Mr. C. V. Ladds (Colonial Veterinary Surgeon) was also present.

#### THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

In consequence of the delay in the appointment of Chief Inspector of Nuisances, a telegram of enquiry was sent home, and the following reply was received. "Have offered appointment to candidate who if medically fit will sail early."

#### THE HUBONIC PLAGUE.

A return from Bombay city showed that on the 27th March 201 cases of bubonic plague were reported and 177 deaths.

Her Majesty's Consul at Taiwan, Formosa, reported that from March 28th to April 3rd, both dates included, 256 cases of plague were reported in the prefecture, there being 180 deaths and 21 recoveries. From Jan. 7th to April 3rd there were 973 cases, there being 645 deaths and 73 recoveries.

Her Majesty's Consul at Tamsui reported that since the outbreak last year there had been 39 cases of plague in the port, three being Japanese and 36 natives. Of these 30 had died, three had recovered, and six were still (April 11th) under treatment.

#### LIME-WASHING.

Mr. OSBORNE proposed that proceedings be taken against the owners of tenements in the Central District who had not whitewashed their premises on the first of May.

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY seconded, and the motion was carried.

#### MORE CASES OF RINDERPEST.

The SECRETARY read a report from Mr. Ladds to the effect that another outbreak of rinderpest had taken place among Mr. Kennedy's cattle. Forty-four of his animals were housed in a shed at Kowloon, about 150 yards from Mr. Chater's bungalow. Of these four showed symptoms of the disease. He recommended the slaughter and burial of the whole number.

On the motion of Dr. CLARK, seconded by the PRESIDENT, the shed in question was declared infected with rinderpest.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. OSBORNE, it was decided to slaughter the four diseased cattle forthwith, and to authorise the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon to slaughter any of the remainder which showed signs of the disease.

This was all the business.

## A ROW AT THE SAILOR'S HOME.

There was a battle royal at the Sailors' Home on Tuesday night, the result being that five seamen, named Thomas O'Toole, John Brown, Charles Blatchford, Peter McIntyre, and Henry Gillman, were brought before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith on Wednesday morning charged with assaulting a miner named Frank Star. All the parties were staying at the Sailors' Home.

Complainant said that between six and seven o'clock on Tuesday night, after supper, he was sitting on a bench outside the Sailors' Home, inside the compound. There was a little coloured boy sitting alongside him. McIntyre walked up to the bench and said, "I am going to kill that black —" and made a drive at the coloured boy with his fist. He missed the boy. Complainant got up from his seat and pushed the man away, saying "Don't lick the little boy." Thereupon first defendant jumped at him and hit him above the left eye with his fist. Complainant tried to return the blow, and he had no sooner made the motion to do so than he was struck by Brown and Gillman. He turned round and tried to fight these two men. He threw one of them to the ground. The other followed up with his fists, but he got hold of him so that he could not strike him. At the same time he was hit by second and fourth defendants. Then O'Toole came up with a stool or something like one and struck him over the face with it twice in succession. The squabble continued until O'Toole ran at him with a big knife, saying "I just came out of gaol the other day, and I'll go there again; I'll kill you." Some outsider, however, caught hold of O'Toole's hand and prevented him from striking complainant. After this complainant went upstairs, and after he had laid down for a time he reported the matter to No. 7 Police Station. He then went into the hospital and remained there until morning.

O'Toole said he hit complainant on the back with the stool and not on the head.

The others denied striking complainant.

The case was adjourned until Thursday, when Thomas O'Toole was sentenced to six months imprisonment; John Brown was discharged; Blatchford was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour; and McIntyre and Gillman were each sentenced to one month with hard labour.

### THE MANILA OBSERVATORY.

The Rev. José Algué, S.J., Director of the Manila Observatory, forwards us a copy of the communication received from the American Government covering a letter from the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, both of which have already been published. Father Algué writes:—The Manila Observatory very gratefully acknowledges the justice done to this Institution by the Chamber of Commerce and the Press, and many conspicuous residents of Hongkong. The generous action taken by the Colony on this occasion will be remembered with gratitude, and in the impossibility of writing separately to all those who have favoured us with their testimonials, we wish to convey to every one of them, through your valuable paper, our warmest thanks. We don't like to extol our own abilities, nor do we pretend to magnify our own work; but notwithstanding this, we trust that the Manila Observatory will prove itself to be in the future as useful and beneficial to the colony of Hongkong as it has been up to the present.

### AUDITING.

Messrs. Bisset & Co., of Shanghai, in their share report of 24th April say:—"Cotton Mills.—The Chairman of the International Co. issued a circular to shareholders informing them of certain serious omissions in the statement of account passed on the 22nd November, and promising a new account." The *N. C. Daily News*, in reproducing an article from the *Times* on auditing, says a recent occurrence in Shanghai lends special interest to the article. We are not aware whether the International Cotton Mill affair is the occurrence referred to by our contemporary. The *Times* article discusses the question whether the duties of auditors are concerned only with the matter of bookkeeping, irrespective of whether the books submitted



to them describe the real condition of the Company or not, or whether it is the auditors' duty to ascertain the real state of the Company's affairs. The article concludes as follows:—"By all means, let us have careful, honest auditing; not perfunctory, scamped work by accountants who dole out minute fractions of their talents to many companies. Let us abolish the practice of framing ingeniously-worded non-committal certificates intended to protect, not the shareholders, but the auditor. But let us also have done with the day of cheap auditing." Which of the two views is that held by Hongkong auditors? Perhaps they would all agree with the *Times* in the desire to be done with the day of cheap auditing; but the mere adding up of columns of figures placed before them—if that is the view they take of their duties—is not work that calls for high remuneration. In the *Times*' article it is mentioned, in connection with the Surrey Commercial Dock Co., that to test the accuracy of an item of £52,000 in respect of outstanding charges in the company's books some 50 clerks were employed for a month, and their work was supplemented by that of examiners and officials. The auditors did not verify every item, but they made surprise visits or searches as to particular entries taken at random.

#### SIR ROBERT HART'S PROPOSALS RE THE KOWLOON CUSTOMS.

The following despatch from Sir Robert Hart to Sir Claude MacDonald is published in the recently-issued China Blue Book:—

Inspector-General of Customs, Peking,  
June 27th, 1898.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 24th June, informing me that you have received a communication from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, asking you, in view of the recent leasing to Great Britain of part of Kowloon peninsula and the adjacent islands, what arrangements the Imperial Maritime Customs of China would propose, and where stations would be placed, and in reply to state in the following numbered paragraphs what, in my opinion, will be necessary in and around Hongkong and its new territory to safeguard the revenue interests of China, a task which will be made in consequence of the increased area to be looked after, both onerous and expensive.

The proposals are made in the belief that Her Majesty's Government desire to give China liberal and sustained support in the protection of her revenue in that neighbourhood.

1. The right of the Chinese Customs to maintain its office in Hongkong, where it is now only unofficially acknowledged, ought to be formally admitted, and the status of the Commissioner of Customs as a Chinese official recognised.

The existing sub-stations at Changchow, Capsuimoon, Lai-chee-kok, and Fotochow ought to be maintained as at present, although they are in the leased territory. If it should be found that other stations are required they may be instituted.

2.—The Chinese Customs at Hongkong shall have the right there to collect duty and *likin* on any opium and similarly dues and duties on general cargo shipped on any native vessel to or from China. The Customs ought also to have the right to one or more special jetties in proximity to junk anchorages at which cargo may be examined and verified.

3.—The Chinese Customs cruisers and launches may continue to exercise their functions within the waters of the leased territory.

4.—No opium, raw or boiled, shall be landed or stored, taken delivery of, or shipped in Hongkong, British Kowloon, or any of the leased territory without a permit to be issued by a Colonial authority. Opium moved without permit, or found anywhere or in any quantity in contravention of Colonial Ordinance shall be confiscated.

5.—The opium farm, i.e., an official establishment with an exclusive right to retail (only boiled) opium, shall be maintained, and the Ordinance Nos. 22 of 1887, and 21 of 1891, concerning opium movement, &c., shall be confirmed and amended to meet new circumstances, and to make good those points on which they are insufficient.

The boiling establishments of the farm, its retailing shops, and its books and accounts shall be open at any time to the inspection of an officer of the Chinese Customs specially deputed for that purpose.

6.—All Ordinances regarding the possession, movement, preparation, or sale of opium in the Colony and its waters, afloat and ashore, shall be rigidly enforced by the Colonial Executive, and its officers rewarded from proceeds of seizures with a view to encouraging zeal.

All proceeds of sale of confiscated goods shall be divided equally between the Chinese and Colonial Governments.

7.—No arms, munitions of war, or contraband goods may be shipped on any vessel proceeding to a Chinese port in Hongkong or its waters, without a permit issued or countersigned by the Chinese Customs.

8.—The Hongkong Government shall pass such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to the above provisions.

The above-numbered paragraphs are put forward merely to represent what I consider it proper should be done at Hongkong to meet Chinese revenue requirements. I may, however, express the opinion that the system it provides for and more especially the recognized presence of a fully authorized Chinese Customs at Hongkong, gives promise of enabling measures to be taken which will make the working of the West River trade, especially at those places of call to seawards of the first port (Samslui) considerably easier than at present; also, of securing arrangements which might facilitate the trade anticipated to grow up under the new inland steam navigation rules. In both respects anything which may be possible—and without a custom-house I do not see that much will be possible—is sure to redound to the commercial advantage of the Colony as well as of the Chinese trade. On this point, however, the occasion does not call upon me to say more at present.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HART,  
Inspector-General of Customs.

#### THE VICEROY'S PROPOSED "REGULATIONS" FOR THE NEW TERRITORY.

The following are the despatches referring to the Viceroy of Canton's proposed regulations for the New Territory:—

TSUNGLI YAMEN TO SIR C. MACDONALD,  
Peking, 10th September, 1898.

On the 4th September Yamen received the following communication from the Viceroy of Canton:—

"I am in receipt of the Yamen's despatch, stating the agreement come to in connection with the British proposals for an extension, under lease, of the colony of Hongkong, and inclosing a copy of the map appended to the original Memorial to the throne.

"I observed that the British Minister, Sir C. MacDonald, says that the extension is for the defence and protection of Hongkong. Hongkong lies very near to the province of Kwangtung, and alarm in this colony would mean uneasiness in the province. China has therefore no objection to offer against anything that makes for the defence and protection of Hongkong, and cannot but assist any means of the sort strenuously. The important questions involved in this matter referring to the non-removal of officials and offices, the retention of jetties, the planning beforehand of railways, the free movement of war vessels, and the non-confiscation of property, has all been arranged by the Yamen, and need not be discussed again; but after close consideration four other points occur to me.

"1.—The Yamen's Memorial to the throne speaks of 'tau chang' (conditions of lease), and 'tau chieh' (the Chinese usually employed for 'concession' or 'settlement'). In the foreign text the extension should therefore be called a 'settlement'.

"2.—As official Yamens are not to be removed, the Custom-houses should also remain as before. This will accord with the promise in the original Agreement to lend every assistance in Customs matters. If the five Custom-houses must all be removed beyond the limits of the extension, the Commissioner of Customs says that there will

be a great extent of sea, without a commanding station, entailing heavy expense in surveillance by revenue-cruisers. Further smuggling will be facilitated, and the yearly loss to the revenue will amount to a million and some hundreds of thousands of taels. The sole concern of the Custom-house in the Settlement, being the collection of duty, British interests will not be prejudicially affected. Moreover, as the Commissioner will constantly employ steamers and cruisers, the protection and defence of Hongkong will be all the more fully provided for.

"3.—Land in the new Settlement belonging to Chinese subjects should pay the usual land tax to the Chinese authorities. If this is all levied by Great Britain, then a rent must be calculated, the amount of which need not be considered now.

"4.—There is a great extent of sea included in the new Settlement. Setting aside the territorial waters of Hongkong, which, being British territory, Chinese Government vessels must not enter to seize criminals, the search for and arrest of such in the new Settlement should be undertaken by the two Governments conjointly. This is the meaning of the provision agreed upon by the Yamen, that the waters of Mira Bay and Deep Bay shall be free to Chinese vessels of war, whether neutral or otherwise."

A copy of the despatch which was addressed to the British Consul on the above subject on the 15th July is inclosed, and I have the honour to request the Yamen to examine it and come to an agreement with Sir Claude MacDonald, who should be asked to inform the Foreign Office by telegraph of the terms of the arrangement, and to press for the immediate appointment of a delimitation Commissioner.

The Yamen see no objection to the Viceroy's proposals, and have therefore the honour to communicate them to Sir C. MacDonald that he may act accordingly. The favour of a reply is requested.

A copy of the Viceroy's despatch to the Consul is inclosed.

THE VICEROY OF CANTON TO  
CONSUL MANSFIELD.

Kuang Hsu, 24th year, 5th moon, 27th day  
(July 15th, 1898).

Sir,—Some days ago I had the honour to receive your despatch with regard to the Settlement at Hongkong, in which you asked me to dispatch an officer to discuss matters with you.

I have accordingly, as a first measure, drawn up Regulations, in eleven clauses, on the lines of the despatch received from the Tsungli Yamen, and I have intrusted the management of this matter to my Foreign Deputy, Wang Ts'un-shan, a Taotai "en disponibilité" for Kuangtung.

I have, therefore, the honour to request you to transmit the Regulations to his Excellency the Governor of Hongkong.

If, after perusal thereof, he finds he can arrange matters in accordance with these Regulations, I will, at an early date, dispatch an official to Hongkong to determine the boundaries.

Inclosed is a copy of the Regulations. I have, &c. (Seal of Viceroy).

#### REGULATIONS.

The boundaries, as shown in the map, are upon the authority of the Tsungli Yamen's original map, and in delimiting the boundaries according to this map, there will be no need for discussion (as to its authority).

2.—After the boundaries have been determined, boundary stones shall be erected, the Chinese inscription on which shall read:—

"Boundary of the Settlement in extension of Hongkong."

The English inscription shall read:—

"Boundary of the Settlement," and the expression:—

"Boundary of the Colony" must not be used.

3.—The officials of the city of Kowloon shall, as heretofore, exercise their several functions within the city, but they must not place any impediments in the way of military works connected with the defences of Hongkong.

4.—Chinese officials and people shall, as usual, make free use of the existing road between Kowloon and the Hain An district without let or hindrance.

5.—Chinese vessels of war, merchant ships, passage boat, and other craft of all kinds shall have free access to, and liberty to,



anchors at the landing stages at Kowloon city, and the officials and people of the city shall make free use of the said landing stages.

8.—Hereafter, when any railway line, constructed by China, approaches the boundary of the territory newly leased to England, each country shall depute officials to deliberate as to what action shall be taken.

7.—The population resident in the new Settlement shall all continue in the undisturbed pursuit of their former occupations, and no pressure shall be brought to bear on them to make them remove. Their landed property shall not be confiscated to Government use, and if it is desired to obtain land for the erection of public buildings and such like uses, a fair price shall be paid, and no undue pressure shall be brought to bear.

8.—The extradition of criminals from both countries shall be managed as heretofore in accordance with the original Agreement and the Ordinances recently drawn up by the Hongkong Government.

9.—Chinese vessels of war, whether (China be) belligerent or neutral, shall be at liberty to anchor in and have access to the waters of such places as Ta Ping Bay and Shen Chou Bay, which are within the boundaries of the new Settlement. Piracy being extremely prevalent in Kwantung Province, the war vessels of both countries may co-operate in pursuing and catching pirates whenever necessity arises for such action, with a view to insuring the peace of the locality.

10.—Land owned by Chinese subjects within the new Settlement must pay the land-tax to the Chinese authorities. Should British subjects purchase land, the rent shall be paid in accordance with the Regulations prevailing at Shanghai, the amount being settled in an equitable manner. If it should be Government land, an equitably determined rent must also be paid.

11.—As England has consented to render effective assistance in matters connected with the Customs revenue, the existing Customs stations shall, as at present, be under the control of the Commissioner of Customs. This is on the same lines as the Regulation applying to Chinese officials within Kowloon city. Should any cases arise, he shall forthwith concert measures with the British officials, so that the action taken may be in accordance with England's expressed intention to afford effective assistance.

SIR C. MACDONALD TO TSUNG-LI YAMEN.  
Peking, September 20, 1898.

On the 10th instant I received the Yamen's despatch on the subject of the extension of Hongkong, quoting a despatch of the Governor-General of Canton, and inclosing Regulations for the loan of the district in question.

I have the honour to observe that on the 9th June last, an Agreement for the extension of the territory of the Colony of Hongkong was entered into by our respective Governments, in which all relevant matters were included in clear detail.

It is, therefore, out of the question that the Governor-General of Canton should be permitted to draw up Regulations for the loan of his district. His action is quite uncalled for, and his Regulations are unworthy of consideration.

With regard to the definition of the boundary, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Stewart Lockhart, has already inspected the district, and has returned to England to present his report. When Her Majesty's Government depute an officer to define the boundary, the Chinese Government will be requested to send an official to co-operate with him.

(Signed) CLAUDE M. MACDONALD.

Since it was finally decided, says "F. A. G." in the *Kobe Chronicle*, that Consular jurisdiction should be abolished, the Masonic Societies have been under some fear that they might have to dissolve, as it was improbable that the Japanese authorities would permit any Society of which the rules were not public to remain in existence. I understand that as the result of certain communications which have passed, the difficulty is settled, as the Japanese have decided to regard the Masonic Societies as benevolent associations, the rules and regulations of which need not be submitted to the authorities for approval.

## HYDROPHOBIA AT SHANGHAI.

Another death from hydrophobia has occurred at Shanghai. Constable Johannes Ellefsen, on the 22nd March last, while standing in the compound of the Hongkew Police Station, stroked a stray dog which came in. The animal repaid the caress by a bite. Ellefsen himself thought nothing about the occurrence at the time, but he was advised to go under treatment, and in the hands of Dr. Stanley he remained from the 22nd ulto. till the 17th instant, when he went on duty. But unhappily he was compelled to relinquish duty on the 22nd inst., and was sent to the General Hospital, where he died in great agony on the 24th.

## ANTI-FOOTBINDING IN CHINA.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE.

There are two characteristics of the Chinese people that everyone notices when entering China, namely, the men, queues and the women's "lily feet" or "golden lilies." The queue calls not for our compassion, but the obvious torture of the women does move all Europeans who give it a thought, deeply when they gain any practical knowledge of the hideous tortures these poor victims of fashion have to go through when submitting to the practice of "foot binding." Our sympathy is even more deeply moved when we know that the practice has to be submitted to by the young and helpless.

Finding that Mrs. Little, of Chungking, was in London, I sought her in order to gain a fuller knowledge about this custom and to find out what she and her devoted band of humane ladies were doing to influence public opinion in England, and more particularly in China, on this matter. It is most gratifying to find that there is such a devoted lady possessed of the requisite ability and knowledge "up and doing" among her countrywomen the work of spreading knowledge and raising funds for the amelioration of so much suffering among the women of China.

"Mrs. Little," I said, "we know that every cause needs its leader, and as such I would like to have from you some account of what is being done to 'unbind' the women's fetters in China?"

"You know," she replied, "that I have lived in China for ten or twelve years and the greater part of that time in the remote City of Chungking, 1,500 miles up the Yangtze. This has given me the fullest opportunity of studying the 'foot-binding' question at its source. The sights and suffering I saw led me to the attempt to found a society whose sole object was the abolition of the hideous fashion. Fashion it is undoubtedly, for it was in imitation of a favourite of a certain Emperor of China that the practice was begun about a thousand years ago. There are one or two versions known among the people as to how the practice was first introduced, but it is certain that it was imitation that led the women throughout the Empire to bandage their feet to make them look small, and the practice in its present state is the growth of many centuries of cultivation."

"Then it is not the result of Imperial Edict, or will?"

"Oh, no; not at all. When the Manchu Dynasty came into power three or four centuries ago it was made a penal offence by the Emperor Shun Chih (1644—1692), punishable with death, for parents to bind their children's feet. That decree was, however, repealed three years after at the request of the Board of Rites. At the time that decree was promulgated another was also made ordering all men above a certain age to wear a queue; this was meant as a sign of servitude and was stoutly resisted until the Tartar Emperor with much shrewdness and tact forbade all those convicted of crimes to wear the queue or to shave the head! This had the desired effect and the queue became an honourable appendage."

"These are very interesting facts and I am sure will dispel many wrong notions. Would it not then be desirable to decree that small feet are a badge of 'cruelty,' or say, 'plainness'?"

"It might be tried if there was a compliant Emperor in China, but they have an 'Empress' now who is not concerned with this matter. She herself and her attendants are Manchus who never took to foot-binding and she probably knows nothing of the sufferings attendant on it."

So we have tried the only way open to us, and that is to educate the women, and the men too. We have tried both to stop the practice on the young and to get those already bound to remove their bandages. Some three years ago a few ladies in Shanghai joined me in forming a society, the *Tien Tzu Hui*, or Anti-footbinding Society with this one aim in view unmingled with any religious or other propaganda."

"Has it been successful?" I asked.

"We have had the most remarkable encouragement and, strange to say, from a quarter least expected—the Literati, who are of course all men in China. It is from some of the men that we have had the most encouragement, for the youthful victims have no voice in the matter and until the men consent to marry unbound girls their mothers are not likely to help us very much, though even there we have had much encouragement."

"Many leagues have been formed among fathers of families pledging themselves not to allow their daughters' feet to be bound or to marry their sons to bound-foot girls. In Chungking two hundred of the best families have joined such a league, whilst in the adjoining district there is a league 1,500 strong. In Shensi one Chuanai alone has got 75 of his lady relatives and friends to unbind, whilst at Canton Kang Yu-wei, 'the modern sage,' started a league said to be now ten thousand strong; this league memorialises officials and disseminates literature on the subject."

"Do the official classes encourage the movement?"

"Yes many do. The late Governor of Hunan went so far as to forbid foot-binding and there is now a strong movement in that province against it. Chang Chih-tung, the powerful Viceroy of Chihli, has written against it and urged all his subordinates to discourage it as far as possible each in his separate jurisdiction."

"And in Hongkong—has your society any agencies at work there?"

"That, strange to say, is our weak point. There should be a capable lady secretary there with an energetic band of workers who would see that the boys from the Government schools go out imbued with anti-binding feelings, and surely it ought to be one of the subjects instilled into the girls at the public schools. Even the Roman Catholic schools in China are making a beginning now in this direction."

"In what way does your Society work?"

"We have in Shanghai a strong organising committee with Mrs. Blomfield as Honorary Secretary, and we appoint other Corresponding Secretaries in all the Treaty Ports. These secretaries get together committees to distribute our literature and help our funds. This last, however, has much less importance, for it is willing workers we want all through China, for printing costs very little. We appeal to all classes of Chinese, but more particularly to the educated and wealthy classes, as the others are sure to follow."

"You have circulated much literature, I suppose?"

"We have, and have had the most encouraging results. I have found the press most sympathetic on the subject, as was to be expected. My new book "Intimate China" (Hutchinson) will contain a good deal of my personal experience of the Chinese in this relation, for I have devoted much of my time to getting at the real feeling of the Chinese on this subject."

"In other respects do you consider the Chinese women intelligent and interesting?"

"Not interesting certainly, as one generally uses the word. But their fine womanly brows and quiet dignity give me great hopes of them if they were once set on their feet again and given reasonable educational facilities."

"Do you expect any assistance from the Throne of China? We have heard so much lately of the Empress Dowager. Is she really so clever and terrible as she is pictured in England?"

"She must be an extraordinarily clever woman, but I have no means of knowing more of her than others. I am telling what I know of her in an article that I believe is to appear in the May number of the *Cornhill*. I have given the surgical details concerning foot-binding in a recent number of the *Hospital*; they are too painful for the general reader. I suppose you know the common saying in China



that "one girl in ten dies of footbinding." Death often must be a relief, for the suffering lasts for life.

"After long continuance of the practice is it really possible to unbind?"

"It is not only possible, but many have done so, and can not only walk now but declare they are free from suffering. It is, however, obvious that their feet cannot regain their natural shape and probably it is even in some cases impossible to entirely dispense with the bandages. In all cases unbinding is a painful process, requiring much care. Cotton wool has to be pushed under the toes; massage is generally resorted to, to restore the circulation; and the woman has often to lie in bed for some days. I have seen many women who have unbound at forty and one even at sixty. Chinese women will yet need much help before the custom of a thousand years is done away with and 'golden lily' shoes found only in the shape of *Liberty pinoushions*."

If I feel sure I have not exhausted the interest of the reader yet I almost fear I exhausted Mrs. Little's store of time, and desisted.

Mrs. Little returns in the autumn with her accomplished and persistent husband to China, and from the shower of Press notices which have greeted her many public appearances on English and Scottish platforms I feel sure she will return fully armed with funds and the moral support which funds alone do not supply.

Mrs. Little is well known as the authoress of many works of fiction under the name of A. E. Bewicke, a name that many will recall in Thomas Bewick, the famous engraver, who was a relation of hers.

In thanking her for the interview I could not help complimenting her upon taking up a work that involves so much labour, and wishing her a long life to see the reaping of a "full harvest" in the shape of the emancipation of the women of China and the alleviation of their suffering.

H.

### DEFENCE NOT DEFIANCE.

Men of Hongkong, you are wanted now,  
Your duty is as plain as it well may be;  
The way you may help, the means and the how,  
Is clear for the verriest dillard to see.

We are checked by Chinese in our Hinterland,  
And the Black Flags rave at our outer gate,  
And shall an Englishman calmly stand  
To leave the issue alone to fate?

Not so! while men can shoulder a gun,  
Can wield a sword or can strike a blow,  
We'll prove our manliness, every one,  
And carry ourselves that the world may know.

We may not be called on for deeds of fame,  
We may not be asked even to fire a shot,  
But we'll do our duty, and pitiful shame,  
On the arrant our who says he will not.

Men of Hongkong, you are wanted now,  
Rally around, and with rousing cheers,  
We'll greet each comer, as we know how,  
In the Loyal Hongkong Volunteers.  
SON OF A GUN.

### THE GYMKHANA

The first Gymkhana of the season took place at the Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon, in most favourable weather. There were six events, but with the exception of the one-mile handicap there was nothing special about them. The handicap mentioned, however, proved a capital race, the finish being a very close one. After a tough struggle Tocsin won the cup, beating Quemoy, which beat Tube Rose for second place. Tocsin easily won the five furlong race, and Quemoy came in first in the three-quarter mile, beating Sirdar by a couple of lengths. Queensbury finished first in the Polo pony race, and in the "Once round" Tube Rose won without much difficulty. The Wizard carried off premier honours in the steeplechase, Landsknecht securing second place after a tough struggle with Traveller.

The band of the Welch Regiment played selections of music during the afternoon.

The following were the officials:—  
Committee:—Mr. Babington, Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. R. M. Gray, M. Grote, V. A. Caesar Hawkins,

T. F. Hough, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Messrs. J. McKie, (4. C. Moxon, G. H. Potts, G. E. Rickman, B.W.F., C.F. Randall, B.N., Lt.-Col. The O'Gorman, D.A.C.G., Capt. W. L. Warren, B.A., Commander Plenderleath, B.N., and Hon. T. H. Whitehead.

Judges:—Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving and Mr. V. A. Caesar Hawkins.

Handicappers:—Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. Grote.

Starter:—Mr. A. Babington.

Timekeeper:—Mr. J. McKie.

Clerk of the Scales:—Mr. J. McKie.

Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. J. S. Bruce.

Hon. Secretary:—Mr. G. C. Moxon.

FIVE FURLONG RACE; for all China ponies; weight as per scale with 5 lbs. added; non-winners at the Hongkong Race Meeting allowed 6 lbs.; unplaced ponies allowed 10 lbs.; penalties not accumulative. Entrance, \$3. First prize, \$40; second, \$15.

|                                               |                |   |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Mr. G. H. Potts's Tocsin, 11st 3lbs           | (Mr. Cox)      | 1 |
| Capt. C. E. Bancroft's Grasshopper, 10st 9lbs | (Mr. Walwyn)   | 2 |
| Mr. G. C. Moxon's Unit, 10st 8lbs             | (Mr. Johnston) | 3 |
| Mr. A. J. McClure's Meteor 10st 12lbs         | (Dr. Dobell)   | 0 |
| Mr. G. H. Potts's Strathdoon, 10st 7lbs       | (Mr. West)     | 0 |

Time, 1min. 21secs.  
POLO PONY RACE, for all *bond fide* Polo ponies, to be declared as such by the Polo Committee. 1 mile heats without dismounting; catch weights over 11st. 7lbs. To be ridden by playing members of the Hongkong Polo Club. Entrance, \$3. First prize, cup, presented by James McKie, Esq.; second, \$15.

|                                     |                   |   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Mr. G. F. Dickson's Queensberry     | (Mr. Walwyn)      | 1 |
| Sir H. W. McMahon's Ultimatum       | (Mr. Kirkman)     | 2 |
| Sir H. W. McMahon's Variety         | (Mr. Johnson)     | 3 |
| Mr. Hastings's Bawbee, 11st 8lbs    | (Mr. Cruickshank) | 0 |
| Mr. W. Loring's Red Rag, 12st 5lbs  | (Mr. Loring)      | 0 |
| Capt. Simmonds's Tantivy, 11st 7lbs | (Mr. Twaites)     | 0 |
| Mr. C. M. Dobell's Amoy, 11st 7lbs  | (Mr. Dobell)      | 0 |
| Mr. G. H. Potts's Minstrel          | (Mr. Potts)       | 0 |
| Mr. C. A. Ball Acton's Rock Hall    | (Mr. Ball Acton)  | 0 |
| Mr. P. H. Cox's Chaffinch           | (Mr. Tandole)     | 0 |
| Mr. W. Loring's Landsknecht         | (Mr. Cox)         | 0 |
| Mr. O. de F. Williams's Mouse       | (Mr. West)        | 0 |

ONCE ROUND RACE; for all China ponies; weight as per scale with 7 lbs. added; unplaced ponies other than subscription griffins of this season allowed 5 lbs.; subscription griffins of this season, non-winners, allowed 10 lbs.; winners allowed 5 lbs. First prize, \$50; second, \$20. Entrance, \$3.

|                                               |                   |   |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Mr. K. M. Gray's Tube Rose, 11st. 6lbs.       | (Mr. Master)      | 1 |
| Hon. F. H. May's Montebello, 11st. 2lbs.      | (Mr. Gedge)       | 2 |
| Mr. A. R. Riddle's Pineapple, 11st. 2lbs.     | (Mr. Cruickshank) | 8 |
| Mr. G. H. Potts's Cairngorm, 11st. 3lbs.      | (Mr. Cox)         | 0 |
| Mr. G. J. P. Geiger's Amur, 10st. 7lbs.       | (Mr. Johnson)     | 0 |
| Mr. O. de F. Williams's Mainstay, 11st. 3lbs. | (Mr. Walwyn)      | 0 |

Time 2.04.

1-MILE RACE; for subscription griffins of any season; weight as per scale with 7lbs. added; unplaced ponies allowed 10lbs. placed ponies, non-winners, allowed 5lbs. First prize, \$50; second \$20.

|                                                 |                   |   |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Capt. the Hon. H. Lambton's Quemoy, 11st. 3lbs. | (Mr. Master)      | 1 |
| Mr. Ellis Kelly's Sirdar, 11st. 3lbs.           | (Mr. Walwyn)      | 2 |
| Hon. L. Forbes Sempell's Jim Crack, 11st. 7lbs. | (Mr. West)        | 3 |
| Mr. Lean's Woodcock, 11st. 2lbs.                | (Mr. Kergarion)   | 0 |
| Mr. A. J. McClure's Meteor 11st. 2lbs.          | (Mr. Cruickshank) | 0 |
| Mr. P. A. Cox's Chaffinch 11st. 5lbs.           | (Mr. Cox)         | 0 |

Time 1.43.

STEEPLECHASE, for all China ponies; weight as per scale with 10lbs. added. First prize, \$50; second, \$20.

|                                                        |                   |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Mr. R. B. Johnson's The Wizard, 11st. 6lbs.            | (Mr. Johnson)     | 1 |
| Mr. W. Loring's Landsknecht, 11st. 8lbs.               | (Mr. Cox)         | 2 |
| Hon. T. Whitehead's Traveller, 12st.                   | (Mr. Cruickshank) | 3 |
| Sir H. W. McMahon's Ultimatum, 11st.                   | (Mr. Walwyn)      | 0 |
| Hon. L. Forbes Sempell's, R.N., Jim Crack, 11st. 3lbs. | (Mr. Hayes)       | 0 |
| Capt. Richards's Strathmist, 11st. 3lbs.               | (Mr. Dobell)      | 0 |
| Mr. J. S. Bruce's Blizard, 11st. 8lbs.                 | (Mr. Bruce)       | 0 |

Won easily. Close race between second and third.

ONE MILE HANDICAP, for China ponies; forced for all ponies entered at this meeting except those entered for polo pony race; entrance, \$3. First prize, a cup presented by the Hon J. J. Bell-Irving; second, \$25.

|                                                        |                   |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Mr. G. H. Potts's Tocsin, 11st. 7lb.                   | (Mr. Cox)         | 1 |
| Capt. The Hon. H. Lambton's Quemoy, 11lb.              | (Mr. Cruickshank) | 2 |
| Mr. R. M. Gray's Tube Rose, 11st. 7lbs.                | (Mr. Master)      | 3 |
| Hon. F. H. May's Montebello, 11st. 6lbs.               | (Mr. Gedge)       | 0 |
| Hon. L. Forbes Sempell's, R.N., Jim Crack, 10st. 6lbs. | (Mr. West)        | 0 |
| Sir H. W. McMahon's Variety, 10st. 6lbs.               | (Mr. Johnson)     | 0 |
| Mr. Ellis Kelly's Sirdar, 10st. 13lb.                  | (Mr. Walwyn)      | 0 |

Capital finish. Best race of the day.

### ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

#### ELEVENTH CLUB RACE.

This race was sailed on Saturday, the 15th April, in a strong east wind. The course was from the usual starting line off the Police Pier at Kowloon Point, round Channel Rocks, Meyer's buoy, and Kowloon Rock, leaving all to starboard, about 9 miles; starts 2.15 and 2.30.

The following boats competed:—  
A Class.—Maid Marion, Phoebe, Erica, Chanticleer, and Bonito.

B Class.—Dart, Payne, Ladybird.

About three minutes before the start Erica had the misfortune to have her rear halliards carried away and did not get across the line until 8 minutes after the starting gun. All the boats were reefed and had a wet time beating up to Channel Rock. The Phoebe tied down her last reef and was far behind from the start. The Maid showed a clean pair of heels to everything and appeared quite in her old form. Bonito was second at the Channel Rocks with Chanticleer third. The last named shook out a reef just before rounding the rocks and then closed up on and passed the Bonito, but in negotiating Meyer's buoy the latter again got into second place. After reaching to Kowloon Rock and back to Dook Point Chanticleer again passed Bonito, and a quick race finished as follows:—

|             |   |    |    |        |    |
|-------------|---|----|----|--------|----|
| Maid Marion | 3 | 48 | 19 | first  | 10 |
| Chanticleer | 3 | 50 | 33 | second | 4  |
| Bonito      | 3 | 51 | 38 | third  | 1  |
| Erica       | 3 | 56 | 17 |        |    |
| Phoebe      | 4 | 8  | 29 |        |    |

The Ladybird and Payne had a very close race all through, but the former's running powers were too much for the Payne, and the three boats finished as follows:—

|          |   |    |    |        |    |
|----------|---|----|----|--------|----|
| Ladybird | 4 | 10 | 54 | first  | 10 |
| Payne    | 4 | 12 | 51 | second | 4  |
| Dart     | 4 | 16 | 31 | third  | 1  |

### VOLUNTEER ANNUAL CARBINE COMPETITION.

#### SECOND DAY'S EVENTS.

The second part of the programme of the Volunteers' Seventh Annual Carbine Competition was gone through on 22nd April at Kowloon in slightly better weather than the previous week. A difficult wind had again to be contended with. During the afternoon 11/11 the Governor, accompanied by Miss Blake, witnessed the shooting, and Miss Blake in a few graceful words presented the ladies' purse to the winner, Sergeant McPhail, after the event. Mr. Chapman very kindly presided at the distribution.



tion of ladies' prizes. This event proved very popular this year, 53 ladies having competed.

#### NET SCORE 200 YARDS STANDING, FOR LADIES' PURSE.

|                |    |
|----------------|----|
| Sergt. McPhail | 27 |
| Sergt. Lammert | 25 |
| Sergt. Smyth   | 24 |
| Corpl. White   | 24 |
| Capt. Chapman  | 23 |
| Gun. Lapaley   | 23 |
| B. Duncan      | 23 |
| Gun. Wilkinson | 22 |

There were over 60 entries for this event.

#### NET SCORE, 300 YARDS, "LADIES" NOMINATION.

| Nominator.        | Nominee.         | Score. |
|-------------------|------------------|--------|
| Mrs. Smyth        | Sergt. Smyth     | 32     |
| Mrs. Jones Hughes | Gun. McDonald    | 30     |
| Mrs. Lammert      | Sergt. Lammert   | 28     |
| Mrs. Hart         | Bomb. Hart       | 28     |
| Mrs. Skelton      | Sergt. Skelton   | 28     |
| Mrs. Milray       | B. Duncan        | 26     |
| Mrs. Logan        | Sergt. McPhail   | 26     |
| Mrs. Duncan       | Gun. Donaldson   | 26     |
| Mrs. Prince       | Corpl. Ramsey    | 25     |
| Mrs. Brost        | Bomb. Deas       | 25     |
| Mrs. Wilkie       | Corpl. Gow       | 25     |
| Mrs. Chapman      | Capt. Chapman    | 25     |
| Mrs. Coyle        | Q.-M.-S. Coyle   | 24     |
| Mrs. Brown        | Sergt. Dr. Brown | 24     |
| Mrs. Baldwin      | Corpl. Meek      | 24     |
| Mrs. Shaw         | Gun. Lammert     | 24     |
| Mrs. Cotton       | Gun. Cotton      | 24     |
| Mrs. Blake        | C. pt. Bland     | 24     |

#### NET SCORE, 300 YARDS, FOR PRIZE DONORS.

|                  |    |
|------------------|----|
| Ex-Gun. Davis    | 25 |
| Ex-Sergt. Tomlin | 22 |
| Mr. Thomson      | 21 |
| Ex-Lieut. Holmes | 21 |

#### CONSOLATION EVENT.

|                  |    |
|------------------|----|
| Gun. P. G. Smith | 30 |
| Gun. A. Reid     | 30 |
| Bomb. Hart       | 30 |
| Bomb. Nobbs      | 29 |

#### TOTAL OF BULLS.

|                |    |
|----------------|----|
| Sergt. Skelton | 12 |
| Sergt. McPhail | 11 |
| Sergt. Smyth   | 9  |
| Gun. Toller    | 9  |

#### GARRISON CUP RACE, 16TH APRIL.

The course was from the usual starting line off the Police Pier, Kowloon, passing Stonecutters to port, round the Kankung Rock beyond Cowchow, and return, leaving a markboat off the south of Chunghue to starboard, 17½ miles. Handicap:—Erica and Maid Marion allow Chanticleer 30 secs., Phoebe 1.30, Sybil 4.30, Bonito 8.30, Meteor 9.30, Ladybird 9.30, Active 11 mins., Payne 14, Dart 14.30, Princess 16.

There was a fairly good breeze at the start, but it died nearly away by the time the boats arrived at the Kankung Rock, where the Erica was her time ahead of all the boats with the Maid Marion and Chanticleer two and three minutes after. In the beat back these three boats went away from the rest of the fleet, the Chanticleer, by keeping in the middle of the harbour, coming in an easy winner, the Maid Marion and Erica getting the wind very light behind Stonecutters, where they had gone for choice of course. The times at the finish were:—

|             |   |    |               |
|-------------|---|----|---------------|
| Chanticleer | 3 | 38 | 0 first prize |
| Maid Marion | 3 | 44 | 10 second "   |
| Erica       | 3 | 45 | 55            |
| Bonito      | 3 | 58 | 50            |
| Phoebe      | 3 | 59 | 35            |
| Ladybird    | 4 | 5  | 20            |

The rest were not timed.

#### THE PUNJOM MINING CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Manager of the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, for March:—

JALIS.

August Shaft.—Level No. 3.—(200 feet Level)—Prospecting Winze No. 1.—Drives from this winze were continued 39ft. in several directions following ore bodies, which are much twisted about and more of the nature of pockets than lodes here. A winze was sunk from one of these drives 7ft. to follow some ore. A very little rich ore was found in doing this work, and all the ore taken out was sent to the Mill 32.5 tons, which yielded 6.3 dwts. per ton in

free gold and some concentrates not yet treated that will give about 2 dwts. per ton more. No permanent ore body or defined lode, nor anything of a very promising nature, was developed here.

Prospecting Winze No. 3.—Drive easterly from this winze continued 24ft. 5in. on the ore body known as the "East and West" lode, in ore and lode formation, but the ore was all too low grade to send to the mill or be of any value. This drive is in very hard ground.

#### TANKONG.

Shaft.—This was continued 7ft. and stopped, it being the required depth to open out at 100 feet depth and for a sump below that. A broken up lode like formation was crossed by this shaft, which is likely the lode had first in Level No. 1.

Level No. 2.—This was opened out at 100ft. from collar of shaft. Drives northerly 17ft. and southerly 11ft. were put in. What is apparently the lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in the drive southerly from shaft and drives put in on it easterly 6ft. and westerly 8ft. This lode is not well defined and of but low grade here, so far as developed.

Level No. 1, Uprise.—This was continued 15ft. which brought it through into adit Level above, a total distance of 42ft. from Level No. 1. The lode this upraise is on did not improve any therein and is of questionable milling value. The large body of fair grade ore in adit levels this upraise came into did not extend down at point of upraise but about a foot, which was somewhat disappointing.

Crosscut.—A Crosscut was started westerly from shaft at this level and driven north-westerly 54ft. At about 25ft. in it cut some badly broken up quartz, in what looked like might be a lode formation, but of no value where cut. At 36ft. 6in. in a well defined lode was cut, proving about 10ft. thick in the bottom of the crosscut and, the foot wall, having turned perfectly flat, we are not through it yet in the top of the cross cut. Three assays of this ore average a small fraction under one ounce fine gold per ton. This ore is not of a free milling, but refractory character, hence some changes must be made in our plant here to treat it to advantage, which steps have been taken to do if it proves to hold out in quantity and quality with further development, which is being and will be pushed on it. This lode is almost surely a continuation of the large ore body developed in the adit Level above, and cutting it strong here at the 50 foot Level 1 consider a promising development.

#### NEW FIND.

No. 1 Adit Level.—This level was continued 55ft. and stopped. It was driven in country rock and passed through a small leader and some mineralized formation.

No. 3 Level was continued 7ft. 5in. when it was stopped. Nothing was developed in these levels or showed therein or in or about this lode to appear to me to warrant further prospecting here, at present, anyway.

#### MANIK.

Surface work only was done here during the month. A small lot of very good ore was got, and sent to the mill, 20 tons of which yielded in free gold one ounce 11.85 dwts. per ton, and from it some good concentrates were saved, not yet treated; and 56 tons, of which 46 tons were treated during the month, yielding in free gold 3 dwts. per ton, and some concentrates, not yet treated. No seemingly permanent body or deposit of ore has been found here yet.

#### SELANGO.

Cleaning out old workings here was continued, but nothing of any value has been found therein as yet.

#### HADJI.

A little further prospecting work was done here, but nothing of promise being found it was discontinued.

#### SWAH.

No. 1 Drive West.—This was continued 60ft., but cutting nothing of value it was stopped.

No. 2 Drive.—This was continued and drives from it on a small stringer were put in, a total of 59ft., but nothing of value developed. Considerable prospecting was done in the vicinity of this place, showing further extensive native or ancient workings hereabouts and much gold bearing dirt and "float" quartz on the surface.

#### GUBAN.

Prospecting along the supposed line of lode was continued here and what seems to be the lode developed for several hundred feet, but it is small, being but about 1 ft. thick and of very low grade where out.

#### GENERAL PROSPECTING.

Some prospecting has been done over our territory and more or less prospecting work prosecuted at a number of places, but none of these places have developed into anything of particular promise as yet.

#### REDUCTION WORKS.

Mill, 22 Stamps.—These were run equal to 29 full days, treating ore for gold product as follows:—

|                  | Tons.  | Amalgam oss. | Bullion oss. |
|------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|
| Headings...      | 3269.5 | 418.65       | 161.64       |
| Jalis .....      | 32.5   | 26.65        | 10.28        |
| Manik Lot 1. 20. |        | 82.50        | 31.85        |
| Manik Lot 2. 46. |        | 17.70        | 6.83         |

Total 3368.0 545.50 210.60

Bullion assay here, gold 840.3 fine, Silver 113 fine. Mint Value.—Silver at 2s. 5d. per oz. £3 11 7.8 per ounce.

Pans.—Practically no product was treated in these during the month, the little bullion got from them being included in above results from the Stamps.

Cyanide Works.—These works treated 414 tons of sand tailings from Northern end of old dam, or pile. This sand assayed average but 2dwts. 15grs. before treatment. Bullion product 60.36 ounces. Assay here, gold 311 fine, silver 104 fine. Mint Value.—Silver at 2s. 5d. per oz. £1 6 8.

#### GENERAL.

Water supply.—This has been sufficient for power and other requirements.

Rainfall.—9.4 inches at Manager's house.

Buildings.—Construction of European residence at Bukit-Sarong progressing.

Machinery.—The erection of winding engine at "Guban" progressed but slowly owing to sickness among labourers.

Health.—At the Panggong section it has been generally very good, but at the Bukit Sarong Section both Europeans and Asiatics have suffered considerable from fever.

#### HALL & HOLTZ, LIMITED.

The report of the directors for presentation to the shareholders at the seventh ordinary general meeting, to be held at their premises, Shanghai, on Saturday, 29th April, states:—

On the 24th November last the Company suffered serious inconvenience by the total destruction by fire of their store premises and the stock contained therein, which, though insured, caused a partial stoppage of business. Temporary premises and new stocks have since been obtained.

The seven hundred and fifty (750) unissued shares have been taken up by the shareholders at \$ 0 per share, and the premium, equal \$7,500, placed to reserve fund.

In November last the directors paid an interim dividend of \$2 per share, and there is now a balance of \$19,763.78 available for distribution, which the directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—

A final dividend of \$2 per share ... \$14,000.00  
(Equal to 20 % for the year)

Carry forward to new account ... 5,763.78

The *Gaelic* arrived at Woosung on the morning of the 18th April, and at about nine o'clock the passengers were preparing to embark on the tug-boat for Shanghai when they were ordered back and informed they must await inspection by the Medical Officer, under the new Regulations of the Customs declaring Hongkong an infected port. Soon after noon the Doctor arrived, and, upon signing a written undertaking to report the state of their health for the next ten days, the Shanghai passengers were permitted to leave the ship, which they did at about three o'clock, but the passengers in transit were not allowed to leave the steamer, much to their disappointment. A Chinese passenger died of plague on the way up from Hongkong, and was buried at sea on the 17th.—*N. C. Daily News.*



## JELEBU.

Mr. Cox, the District Officer of Jelebu, visited the Rin Lode on the 23rd March. He found that preparations were being made for the erection of the machinery, a quantity of which had already arrived. Mr. Cox was much struck by the progress already made. New roads have been constructed and preparations are being made for the erection of stamps and dressing floors. The whole concern is said to be an example of how a mine should be developed economically. Mr. Roberts is now able to get the machinery to suit the mine, instead of having to get the mine to suit the machinery. But Mr. Roberts is hampered for want of labour, though he has now got a batch of sinkhehs. If only the labour regulations were a little more favourable for the employer, there is no reason why sinkhehs should not be entirely employed at the Rin Lode, as those now brought up have readily taken to underground work.—*Straits Times*.

## CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

## A SCOTTISH VOLUNTEER CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—Referring to a letter signed "Cudich n' Righ" in last night's *China Mail*, I am authorized by the President of St. Andrew's Society to say that the idea of forming an Infantry unit of the local Volunteer Corps has the cordial approval of the Committee and himself, and they strongly recommend any young and patriotic Scots who are not already Volunteers, to send in their names for a place in the ranks of the "blue bonnets." With the view of ascertaining what can be done, the Secretary of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, Mr. James MacGreger Forbes, himself an old Volunteer, will receive the names of those who desire to join a Scottish Company, and if the result is satisfactory the matter can then be laid before His Excellency the Governor.—Yours faithfully,  
G. C. ANDERSON,

Vice-President,  
Hongkong St. Andrew's Society.  
Hongkong, 21st April, 1899.

## WHO OR WHAT IS A HONGKONG-PHILIPPINE JUNTA?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I know it is rather late in the day to propound the question I am going to submit, but it is one that has been troubling me since the beginning of the American Spanish war. I read every few days in your columns some statement copied from American and English papers re the Hongkong-Philippine Junta, to wit, "the Hongkong Junta says so and so," "the Junta it is alleged is shipping arms to Manila," "the Junta claims the American soldiers are treating Philippine women wickedly," "the Junta does not love Consul-General Wildman," "the Junta is (or are) suing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank," "the Junta this, and the Junta that." Now, Mr. Editor, who, what, and which is (or are) a Junta? Have you ever met one face to face? Is it a Chinese secret society, or a hinterland? Is it a new brand of Manila cigar or a legal legislative body? If the latter, is it received at Government House, and are its sessions attended by representatives of the Press? According to the home papers the Junta is the most prominent thing or institution in Hongkong; or at least was up to the date of the Kowloon war; and I am sure you would confer a great favour upon possibly more than one of your subscribers if you would throw some light on this matter. I am also in doubt how this word is pronounced, from what root it sprang, and what language is responsible for its continued usage or existence. If English, does it belong to the Anglo-Saxon Alliance? Are there more than one Junta among us?—Your subscriber and searcher for light,

INQUIRER.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1899

SIR ROBERT HART'S PROPOSALS  
RE THE KOWLOON CUSTOMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—In reading over Sir Robert Hart's proposals re the Kowloon Customs one is struck with the modesty which is so characteristic of the man. The residents of this colony will also feel thankful to observe the moderation of the demands made.

The proposals are introduced by the remark, that he believes that Her Majesty's Government desires to give China liberal and sustained support in the protection of her revenue, and it will be necessary to keep this remark well in mind in studying the proposals advanced.

First proposal is that the Customs Office in this colony be officially recognized and the status of the Commissioner as a Chinese official be recognized; also, that the Customs stations at Changohow, Capsuimoon, Laichikok, and Fotochow be maintained as at present, and that other stations may be opened as required. We may first remark that Laichikok collects no revenue, but is the residence of the Kowloon Harbour Master, save the mark, and the site of the Commissioner's (Collector of Customs would be more correct) summer picnicking bungalow. An officer is stationed here to look after these two erections.

Residents would be prepared to acknowledge the Commissioner's status as a Chinese official, and knowing something of the ways of Chinese officials would strongly recommend that he be ejected from the colony forthwith. As to his right to keep an office in the centre of the colony, it is difficult to perceive in what way that will safeguard the Chinese revenue, unless he is going to levy blackmail on the Chinese merchants, and on the European merchants through the former, or try to suborn our officials into doing his bidding by a liberal use of that entertaining allowance which Sir Robert so readily disburses for the furtherance of the objects which he has in view.

Second proposal claims the right of levying dues on all goods in the Colony destined for China, and demands the giving over of a number of jetties in the centre of the town to this benevolent institution which is to be forced on us. As we have no Custom-house of our own we shall, of course, welcome this providing us with what we lack for the due promotion of trade.

Third proposal is that Custom cruisers shall have the free run of the waters of the Colony. I would remark that we might improve this, and suggest that they may be put at the disposal of subversive officials to be used for bathing parties and picnics, provided said officials behave themselves with due deference to their superiors, the members of the Customs staff.

Fourth proposal regarding opium can be later on construed to allow of the Customs searching dwelling-houses and seizing opium illegally prepared, so we shall have a double staff of opium detectives, those of the Opium Farmer and, also, the Customs article.

Fifth proposal is to compel us to maintain the system of farming the opium revenue, with the perpetuation of its abuses, a thing we have been so anxious to discontinue for a more desirable system. Here, again, also, we have the omnipotent Chinese Customs officials inspecting and supervising our revenue. Some of the said inspecting officers will have a grand opportunity to grow fat on what they fail to see.

Sixth proposal calls for no comment beyond those as to No. 5, but both proposals are quite unnecessary in view of the fact that the British Government propose to take steps to collect the opium revenue themselves, for the Chinese Government. Possibly the Chinese Government is to supervise them in this and other duties.

Seventh proposal is uncalled for, considering the present arrangements in force for preventing the smuggling of arms. How about the arms supplied by the Chinese Government to the Tungkun invaders and the secret encouragement they received?

Eighth proposal is that the Hongkong Government do the bidding of Czar Robert the First.

After these proposals comes a little blarney, which will be lost on those who have had experience of the Chinese Customs and their ways.

It is a piece of sheer cheek after the barefaced way in which they annulled all the privileges obtained by Sir Claude MacDonald (in the opening of inland waterways) by issuing regulations and exercising functions regarding traffic and routes to be followed on the inland waters, powers which they have taken upon themselves of their own initiative, trusting to bold effrontery to carry them through. In fact they have ignored the rights obtained and substituted rules of their own.

Sir Robert infers that these are only a few points he puts forward, and that he has others in reserve. If the others are in keeping with those he has condescended to give us, "Lord help the colony!" The sooner he trots them out the better.

Considering that we exist here on the fringe of this great empire only on sufferance, we may feel thankful that he has not added the following:—

1st.—That the Commissioner of Kowloon Customs shall, in perpetuity, occupy the chair at all meetings of the Legislative Council.

2nd.—That the Colonial Secretary shall submit all correspondence and despatches to the Commissioner of Customs for his approval before forwarding them, all despatches and correspondence received to be, likewise, submitted to him.

3rd.—That when it becomes necessary to dock any of the Customs fleet the British Admiral, or some other subordinate officer, be detailed with a battleship to patrol the vacant beat caused by the withdrawal of the Chinese first-class cruiser; said officer to be responsible to the Chinese Government for any loss of revenue caused through his neglect. The Commissioner will pay him surprise visits and teach him how to work his ship.

4th.—In the event of the Kowloon Commissioner finding it necessary to make a tour of inspection of his stations the British General, together with the whole of his staff, shall turn out to act as a guard of honour to his Worship; if called upon to do so he shall arrest any one who may dare to look at him without permission; all windows and doors on the line of route to be closed for the day.

5th.—The said Commissioner, being recognized as a Chinese official, to receive a salute of three guns each time he moves, and to have several trumpet blowers precede him to notify the public of his approach and clear the way.

6th.—It is forbidden to allow any members of the Police or the Hongkong regiment to chase any portion of the 400,000,000 brave people, in a disorderly manner, over the Kowloon hills; any officer proved to have taken part in such disgraceful proceedings will be at once dismissed the service, if not beheaded.

7th.—All officers of the Hongkong Government who prove their ability and aptitude by a prompt and cheerful obedience to the instructions issued by the Customs will be suitably rewarded with thumb-rings, pen-knives, or peacock's feathers.

FAN-KWAI.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1897.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE  
DISTURBANCE IN THE  
NEW TERRITORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR,—Now that the difficulties in the hinterland have been settled, a few words in behalf of the policy followed by the Hongkong Government may not be out of place. In my humble opinion H.E. the Governor and the Colonial Secretary deserve the greatest praise. A great deal of the present trouble, if not all, might have been averted if the Canton Viceroy had acted in time, but, as with everything else in China, nothing is done towards preserving order. The peaceable inhabitants in the New Territory were in the clutches of about 1,000 rowdies belonging to the Namtow District. It was therefore well H.E. the Governor went to Canton himself to impress upon the Viceroy the responsibility and gravity of the case. His Excellency went there as a friend and adviser, which speaks very highly for itself. His Excellency and the Colonial Secretary on their visit to the Canton Viceroy are accused of having asked for military assistance. I do not think that anyone was present



at the interview which took place at that time. May it not have been the case that the Viceroy approached H.E. the Governor in a conciliatory spirit to use Chinese troops to quell the riot? The territory was to become British on the 17th of April. H.E. the Governor was placed in a very difficult and delicate position. It is not only China whom we have to deal with. If the policy advocated by the Press had been followed the result might have been a war. It is well known to every Hongkongite that it was not the natives of the New Territory that raised the recent disturbance. Robbers assisted by the Triad Societies and ex-Customs braves were the people that offered opposition to the occupation of the hinterland by the British authorities. Their main object was plunder, and in this they surely would have succeeded if it had not been for the prompt action taken on the 16th April by hoisting the flag at once and not delaying it until the following day. I do not for one moment think that the home Government should send officials unable to deal with the present situation.—With the usual apologies, I remain, yours obediently

JUSTICE.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1899.

### AN IMPORTANT SHIPPING MOVEMENT.

Singapore, 12th April.

One of the most important shipping "deals" that have been carried out for years in Singapore has just been completed, eleven ships forming the East India Ocean S.S. Company's fleet having been purchased by a Singapore Syndicate. The ships of this Company running to Bangkok and Borneo are the *Hecate*, the *Centaur*, the *Charon*, the *Hydra*, the *Gorgon*, the *Cerberus* and the *Medusa* (to the former port), the *Hecuba* and *Ranee* to Borneo, and the *Deucalion* and *Banjermassin*.

The Agency of the new Company will be with Messrs. Behn, Meyer and Co., and, for the present, at least, the ships will continue running as usual. It may be presumed, however, that a purchase so extensive, and interests so large indicate further developments. We may also add that the East India Ocean S.S. Co., although an offshoot of the Ocean S.S. Co. of Liverpool, is a distinct undertaking, which has always been carried on on its own basis quite apart from the larger concern.

14th April.

The impending transfer, recently recorded in our columns, of Holt's Bangkok and Borneo steamers to a German Syndicate, marks a step—or rather a long stride—in the rapid progress which our enterprising neighbours are making in the conquest of the trade of the Far East. For the future it would appear, that the only regular lines of communication between the Straits and Siam, and between the Straits and British Borneo, will be maintained under the German flag. The British ensign will be hauled down on board of eleven steamers, to be replaced by the German tricolour. About one hundred British captains, officers and engineers will be gradually turned adrift in order to make room for their German competitors. The great bulk of the transshipment trade of Siam and Borneo will fall into German hands and be transferred to German liners. Further, a very important miscellaneous trade in coals, oil, and the endless supplies of ships' stores and provisions generally, will go from English to German houses. To what extent this has been already done may be gathered from the fact that the German Australian Company brought 20,000 tons of coal to Singapore last year, and about the same quantity will arrive this year, to supply the other, German liners. Considering that we created British Borneo and that it was our boast that our interests in Siam were paramount because 98 per cent of the country's trade was British, the result does not appear to be creditable to those who manage our shipping interests. None can blame our German friends, or do otherwise but admire the skill and energy with which the great German house of the Straits has brought this coup to a successful issue. But it is alarming, nevertheless, to British interests to discover the almost incredible extension of German trade and shipping in this part of the world. German ability and enterprise have

been but poorly met by British shipowners. First, we find our great Companies engaged in an insane struggle and carrying cargo at 7/6 and even 5/ per ton, ridiculous rates barely sufficient to cover their canal dues. Then they go to the other extreme, and by means of a ring called the "Conference," force rates to 35/ and 42/6 for the bulk of the cargo shipped from here, and corresponding rates for cargo from Europe. Having finally established rates which are too high, and leave unduly handsome profits, our shipowners find the Germans sending out whole fleets of great modern steamers to capture the bulk of the trade. Look at what is now being done by the fleets of the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg American, and the German Australian lines! The tonnage statistics for the latter half of this year will possess a very painful interest for those of us who care for our shipping interests or like to see our familiar red ensign floating in the breeze wherever they go.

The lessons conveyed by the acquisition by the Germans of Holt's local fleet should be studied by all and sundry, and more especially by wealthy shipowners and those in high places. If our ship-owners are incapable of dealing with foreign competition and prefer to transfer their steamers to the stranger, the nation at large may as well follow suit and sell out the British Navy at decent prices, because it really looks as if presently we shall not have much of a mercantile marine for our battleships and cruisers to protect.—*Free Press*.

With reference to the above Messrs. Behn, Meyer & Co. write to the *Free Press* as follows:—

With reference to the article in your issue of yesterday dealing with the sale of the East India Ocean S.S. Co.'s fleet, we find a statement in the same to the effect that, by the step taken, "about 100 British captains, officers, and engineers will be gradually turned adrift in order to make room for their German competitors."

We would point out to you that this statement is liable to cause a mistaken impression. It would lead one to think that the said captains, officers, and engineers are at a moment's notice to be thrown out of their employment. Permit us to state that, in the interests of the parties concerned, we especially applied by cable to the Foreign office at Berlin for permission to allow those now employed on the steamers to retain their situations for the present, and that the said permission has been granted.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

#### THE RECENT NEGOTIATIONS.

The *Kobe Chronicle* translates the following telegram from Japanese papers:—

Tokyo, 19th April.

A telegram has reached the Government giving a sketch of the negotiations which have been in progress between Count Muraviev, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Nicholas O'Connor, K.C.B., the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Great Britain and Russia recently entered upon these negotiations to arrive at an understanding with a view to removing the differences between the two countries in East Asia.

Great Britain proposes (1) That the central part of China south of the Yellow Sea (including the Yangtze Valley) be included in the sphere of British influence; (2) That Newchwang be made a free port, being excluded from the sphere of either country.

Russia proposes that the Yellow River should form the boundary between the spheres of influence of the two countries, and opposes Newchwang being made a free port, on the ground that the territory north of the Yellow River is within the Russian sphere of influence.

It is presumed that a satisfactory settlement of the negotiations will prove very difficult.

The Osaka Shiosen Kaisha's new steamer *Tayuen Maru*, for the Hankow-Ichang trade, arrived at Shanghai on the 15th April from Kobe via Moji and Tsuru. She is a steel twin-screw vessel of 1,051 tons reg., and was built by Tanaka Yasutada of the Kawasaki Ship-building Company, Kobe. Her dimensions are, length 239ft., breadth 39.52ft., and depth 9.15ft.

### THE GERMANS IN SHANTUNG.

The following dispatch has been received by local mandarins from Chinanfu, the provincial capital of Shantung.—"A large force of Germans went, about ten days ago, to the village of Kuochiaohuang, in the Lanshan hills, near Kiaochow, and forcibly evicted the inhabitants. When this had been done, the Germans set fire to a part of the village and then left the place."—Another force of Germans is now in Jihohao demanding the person of one Hsieh Tien-tze, a townsman of that city, who is charged with having grievously insulted a certain Roman Catholic priest. The Germans who have taken up their quarters in the magistrate's Yamen declare that they will not leave the city unless their demands are fulfilled. It is stated by emissaries returned from Tsintao that the Germans are gathering a large force and quantities of ammunition and food supplies in that place preparatory to a general move upon Chinanfu, but this report must be taken with all reserve.—*N. C. Daily News*.

### ATTACK ON THE YUNNAN RAILWAY SURVEYORS.

#### A FATAL FIGHT.

Chungking, 10th April.

A telegram has been received stating that on the 4th inst., the Yunnan railway Survey Party was surrounded by armed and infuriated Chinese when in the Pichieh district of North-Western Kweichow and had to fight their way through, shooting one man and capturing three, who will be handed over to the Chinese Authorities and severely dealt with.

Shanghai, 24th April.

We learn that the prisoners whom Captain Pottinger and his Sikh escort captured in the recent attack on the Yunnan Railway Survey party were taken by that energetic officer straight to Chungking where they were handed over to the Chinese authorities, who promptly decapitated the prisoners, a proceeding which we think will be viewed with general satisfaction.—*China Gazette*.

### SURVEY OF THE UPPER YANGTZE.

The *China Gazette's* Chungking correspondent writes under date of 12th April:—Major Radcliff arrived here yesterday having made a survey of the Upper Yangtze, from Ichang to Chungking, on a larger scale than has ever before been done, showing all the rocks, shoals and rapids. Soundings, however, have not yet been taken; still with such information Major Radcliff feels sure that steamers such as are employed on the Irrawaddy may ascend to this port.

### THE SHANGHAI "SHOOTING COMMITTEE INCIDENT."

We understand that the finding of Col. Browne, British Military Attaché, Capt. Montgomerie, of the *Bonaventure*, and Mr. Byron Brenan, Consul-General, who were appointed to investigate the "Shooting Committee Incident" in effect supports the Councils action. It considers the second letter of Capt. Rex insubordinate, and thinks that Major Holliday would have acted more judiciously if after Capt. Rex's first letter, he had not appointed that officer on the Shooting Committee. But as the S.V.C. is a purely voluntary organization and not to be judged from a strictly military standpoint and in order that no stigma should be attached to the three officers concerned, the Committee recommend that their Commissions be returned to Capt. Rex, Lieuts. Cameron and Dady and then that these officers should immediately resign.—*China Gazette*.

At the approaching annual meeting of the shareholders of the Mercantile Bank of India the directors will recommend a dividend for the last year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the "A Shares," and 3 per cent. per annum on the "B Shares," that £10,000 be added to the reserve fund, and that the balance of £11,500 be carried forward as undivided profit.



PRINCE AND PRINCESS HENRY'S  
PICNIC.

Shanghai, 28th April.

T.R.H. Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Dr. and Mrs. Knappe, Count Hahn, Baroness von Plaenkner, Baron von Witzleben, and Dr. Reich of S.M.S. *Deutschland* returned at 9.30 yesterday morning to Shanghai having had a most enjoyable picnic. The Settlement was left on Saturday morning last, the party proceeding in three well-appointed house boats partly under sail and, when the wind failed or headed, in tow of a steam launch to Hangchow. At Kashing there were met by Mr. T. Macphail who showed them every attention. On leaving the latter place they learnt that some days previously the bridge at Samen had collapsed and was blocking the waterway, consequently a *détour* had to be made by striking north to a village half-way to Soochow and then navigating the creeks to Hangchow. Here they were met by the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. P. H. King, and, leaving their boats, were escorted by him to the various places of interest, the most beautiful being Pagoda Hill to which the ladies were carried in chairs and the gentlemen on horseback. From the hill a lovely view of West Lake and of the surrounding country, which was at its best, was obtained. The first day the weather was all that could be desired, but on arriving at Hangchow lowering rain clouds hung overhead. On returning to the city Dr. Knappe was somehow led astray and, not knowing Chinese, found himself in a somewhat awkward predicament; however, he eventually regained the city, and on going to a famous old Chinese medicine shop, there found the remainder of the party anxiously awaiting him. Here they visited several of the old temples, but the rain, which through the day had been threatening, came down in torrents, and for two hours a perfect deluge was encountered which somewhat marred the proceedings, compelling the excursionists to keep under cover. That night they left for Soochow which they reached the following day (Tuesday). In Soochow the city temple and the various pagodas were visited, and, after a number of souvenirs had been purchased, the boats were again sought, and at 8 o'clock that evening tracks were made for home.—*N. C. Daily News.*

## SHIP ON FIRE.

THE "SUEVIA" PUTS BACK.

The German steamer *Suevia*, a vessel of 2,616 tons, commanded by Capt. Forek, left Tanjong Pagar early this morning bound for Hamburg with a general cargo. She left Yokohama on the 16th of last month and had been lying at Tanjong Pagar since the 4th April, loading cargo and taking in coal. When she left this morning everything appeared to be in the best of order on board and the ship was making good steaming. Just off Asia Point—which is some fifteen miles from Singapore, in the Straits—a smell of burning was noticed and further investigation revealed the presence of smoke which was rising from coal on deck. This coal was stacked over the second hatch forward, and the captain immediately came to the conclusion that the cargo below it which includes a quantity of hemp and miscellaneous goods—must be on fire. Captain Forek therefore promptly turned his ship round and made for Singapore with all speed. When within sight of the signal station, he signalled the state of affairs on board and preparations were made at No. 7 section Tanjong Pagar for the berthing of the vessel. When she arrived alongside the smoke was rising through the deck coal in considerable quantity and seemed to indicate an extensive fire underneath. The new dock fire engine was summoned and, on arriving at the section, was set to work pumping water over the coal, while at the same time a large gang of coolies commenced removing the coal to the wharf. A message was sent to Messrs. Behn, Meyer and Co., who are the agents of the vessel, and they examined the ship. There was little to be learned, however, and still less to be seen. Until the cargo below the coal has been reached Captain Forek will not be able to tell what is actually burning or what is the cause of the fire. Meantime, as we

go to press, the coolies are rapidly shifting the coal over which the fire-engine continues to pour large quantities of water. It will be several hours before the seat of the fire is reached and even then it will hardly be possible to gauge the extent of the damage done.—*Straits Times.*

## FORMOSA.

We have received the first copy of a weekly journal published at Taipeh and entitled *The Formosa*, which is in its way a newspaper curiosity. It is produced by a mimeograph and copying machine. The publisher is Mr. H. Zagawa, who is to be congratulated on his enterprise, which we hope will be sufficiently successful to justify the setting up of a regular printing plant for his journal. In its present form it is not very agreeable to read, owing to the indistinctness of many of the lines, but it is a very "newsey" little sheet. We extract the following items, some of which will be found to possess local interest:—

## THE NEW GERMAN CONSUL.

Mr. Heinze, German Consul, who was transferred to Tamsui from Hongkong, arrived on the 13th instant.

DIVERSION OF THE FORMOSA TEA  
TRADE TO KOBE.

Mr. K. Matsumoto, of the Formosa Trading Co., as representative of his company and Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., had an interview with the managers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha at Kelung a few days ago on the subject of reducing the freight rate for Oolong tea from Kelung to Kobe, and both managers were brought to accept the reduced rate of 15 cents per chest. Mr. Matsumoto then went to the Lighter Company, which likewise reduced its charge to 2 cents per chest. It is stated that he is now in the course of negotiation with the Railway Section to get the tea freight of the railway lowered to \$3 per wagon car. It is believed that in the event of the desired rate being accepted by the railway authorities, some 200,000 chests will be shipped to Kobe this year.

## THE TAMSUI WATERWORKS.

The Tamsui (Hobe) waterworks, which were in construction from the year before the last, have at length been completed, and water for the first time passed through the pipes on the 10th instant without any hitch. People in Hobe have now reason to rejoice in having pure water, for which they have anxiously been waiting a long time.

## RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Dr. Hasegawa, chief expert of the Formosan Railway Construction Bureau, started on the 11th instant to inspect the proposed new railway line to the South in company with Mr. Watanabe, expert of the Bureau, and Mr. Koyama, Chief of the Formosan Railway Department. According to a vernacular contemporary, Dr. Hasegawa will proceed to Tokyo as soon as his inspection is over and that he will make the purchase of the railway materials.

## THE TEA CROP.

Owing to the scanty rain and the prevalence of warm weather during the spring the new crop of Oolong tea will appear on the market earlier than in an ordinary year.

We understood that the tea-picking at Bar-yoko, Sekitei District, East of Taipeh, was commenced as early as the 29th ult.

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN.

Applications for the shares of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited, will be received from the public within the period of 14 days beginning from the 1st of May. A part of the shares has been already taken by the Central Government. Shares for the sum of \$500,000 in silver are intended to be raised in Formosa. It is also reported that at the meeting of the promoters held in Tokyo on the 16th ultimo they passed a resolution urging the Minister for Finance to prohibit the importation of British and Mexican dollars into Formosa in order to consolidate the Formosan currency.

COMPETITION ON THE TAMSUI HONGKONG  
LINE.

In consequence of competition started by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on the Tamsui-Hongkong line, the Douglas & Co. Company has now made a reduction on their freight rates.

A bitter struggle for the supremacy of the line is generally anticipated between the rival Companies. We learn that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will shortly bring a wheel boat from Osaka to facilitate the river-traffic between Twatutia and Hobe. The boat is said to be able to ply on the river at the lowest tide.

## PLAGUE.

Plague in Tainan is still raging if not increasing, about 30 cases being daily reported. The epidemic is said to be of such a violent nature this time that the majority of the victims cannot escape mortality. Physicians, police, and nurses connected with the sanitary work there having been not infrequently caught by the disease, there seems to have occurred a great terror among those who come in contact with the patients.

## A DISASTROUS INOCULATION FOR PLAGUE.

Dr. Hironaka and Dr. Takiguchi, who were ordered by the Government to proceed to the infected city of Tainan as reinforcement to the sanitary force there, left Kelung on the 30th ultimo by the steamer *Akashi Maru* and arrived at Anping on the 1st instant. Being cautious persons, they had while in Taipeh undergone the inoculating process after Dr. Kitasato's system, with the hope of guarding themselves against the infection of the plague. It occurred however, to their great surprise that they were attacked by a violent fever during the voyage, and when they landed at Anping the condition of Dr. Hironaka became so bad that he suddenly fell down on the roadside, while his companion, Dr. Takiguchi, could barely stand erect with great difficulty. A doctor who was sent for hastened to the spot, and as he found them after careful examination to be cases of the real plague they were at once taken to the post-house, Dr. Hironaka's case proving fatal soon afterwards. It is natural that the medical circle in the south now seems to entertain some doubt of the genuineness of the inoculation material now in use at Taipeh for the epidemic disease.

## THE REBELLION IN THE SOUTH.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimpō* states that as a result of the indefatigable efforts made by the police authorities and military punitive expedition against the savages in the south, their strength and influence have gradually been reduced to such a degree that the principal rebel leaders have now been compelled to one by one surrender themselves to the authorities, finding no more room to loot and raid to satisfy even the bare necessities of their life. The number of the insurgents who have been pardoned by the Government for the period from January last up to date reaches 883 persons in the Tainan Prefecture and 1,415 persons in the Taichu Prefecture, making the total of about 2,300 persons. It must, however, be admitted that there is still a small number of highbinders and raiders concealing their traces here and there in the interior, but it is believed that it is a matter of time rather than of the ability of rulers to extirpate them all.

## CAMPHOR MONOPOLY.

The Bill relating to the camphor monopoly in Formosa having lately been passed by the Diet with a sum of yen 1,681,434 appropriated towards its working funds and the expenses of the camphor offices for the present fiscal year, we understand that the monopoly system will be put in operation from July next, when the new treaties will take effect. As regards how the Government will dispose of camphor on the market rumours are various, and no one outside of the Government seems to know anything of the matter, the strictest reticence being kept among the authorities. The *Tainan Nichi Nichi Shimpō*, a Government organ, had a long leader on the subject in question, continuing for four days and only finished it by yesterday's issue. Our vernacular contemporary enumerated three methods for consideration as the only courses left to the Government for its choice on the subject of selling camphor on the market.

The first method is to sell it by public tender, but this the journal blames as liable to abuse such as the private combination of tenderers to beat down the price. The second is to sell it to the public at a regular price fixed quarterly or half-yearly, which the journal also thinks undvisable as against the acknowledged theory of economic science, for by this method the Government will, the paper thinks, generally



be in the rear to work in harmony with the ever-changing economic condition of the active market. The third and last method proposed and energetically recommended by our contemporary as the best course under the present circumstances, is to appoint a certain big and powerful merchant, or merchants, with ample experience in the foreign trade, who will get the monopoly of receiving consignments of Government camphor on commission, and let him do the best he can on the foreign markets under the superintendence of the Formosa Government.

Though the journal believes that this last method will meet with much censure and attack from the outsiders, yet it urges the Government to peremptorily proceed with what is thought best without heeding them at all. In short, the *Taiwan Nichi Nichi* thinks that a great thing can only be effected by a firm self-determination, disregarding outside criticisms, and strongly urges the authorities to adopt its theory. Seeing the opinion expressed by the Government organ, it is natural that some people have commenced to doubt if the method advocated by the journal is not the one to shortly be adopted by the Formosa Government.

#### A HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

A horrible event is reported to have occurred on the 7th ultimo in the vicinity of Taiko town, central district. While 30 villagers were on their way to Taiko, savages, about 60 in number, suddenly rose from an ambushade and directed a terrible charge against the unarmed villagers. Out of a party consisting of 30 persons, only one person was able to save his life, while 29 men and women were cruelly massacred, every head being triumphantly carried off by the savage assailants. The sad news was soon brought to the village by the terrified survivor and has since been creating a tremendous sensation among the Japanese as well as the natives. Strangely enough, the cause of the massacre is alleged to be a dispute between savage tribes regarding a love affair. A girl of a certain tribe got pregnant by an unknown person and lately died on account of difficult parturition. As to the identity of the adulterer, suspicion has fallen on a man of a neighbouring tribe, who consequently was greatly resented, and the alleged violated tribe demanded compensation from him. But he, positively denying his identity, peremptorily refused to make any compensation. The rupture of the conference was an appeal to the coveted headhunting by the tribe, as the only other way to prove their righteousness to their ancestors, by the success of the horrible expedition. It is said that when a Chinese interpreter paid a visit to the tribe to ascertain if they were not the harbetrators of the wicked crime, they were just indulging in a debaucherous feast, with the newly-hunted human heads arrayed side by side on a board. Up to date, however, we are unable to ascertain how the authorities will deal with the savage criminals.

#### CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

On the 19th instant about thirty gentry belonging to the Kowloon New Territory presented a petition to the Governor of Canton, Luk Chuen-lin, when His Excellency was passing along a street, asking him to consult with the Hongkong Government and to request them not to levy so heavy a tax on land and houses, as it was rumoured that heavy taxes modelled upon those of Hongkong were about to be established. The Governor gave them back the petition saying that it was not within his power to interfere with the affairs of the Hongkong Government, and telling them to go and ask the mercy of the authorities of Hongkong. On the 24th instant the same petition was presented to the Viceroy by the same party of gentry, but the Viceroy also declined to accept it.

The heavy rain experienced in Canton lately is quite sufficient for the planting of the new crops. On the 20th and 21st instant rain fell in torrents in the districts of Nambung and Yingtak, causing the river to overflow its banks, which caused the destruction of all the tobacco trees on the neighbouring fields.

The new Tartar General held a general inspection of the soldiers on the parade

ground on the 26th and 27th instant. His Excellency will inspect all the city walls on the 2nd May.

The Canton Government are going to send two officers named Wong Mo-to and To Tsai-fon to visit all the countries in Europe for the purpose of studying their customs, ways of governing, and commerce. Twenty thousand taels will be paid to them for their expenses.

It is reported that a junk heavily laden with passengers, mostly women and children, foundered some days ago. The junk belonged to the village of Un Long in the Kowloon New Territory and her passengers were peaceful and rich inhabitants of the village in question. They wished to remove to some place of safety on account of the recent trouble.

#### HONGKONG.

There were 1,615 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 175 were Europeans.

The appointment of Spencer Alwyne Olliver to be Acting Assistant Harbour Master is gazetted.

Mr. J. J. Keswick, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., arrived by the French mail steamer *Indus*.

A new time-table will come into force on the Peak tramway on the 1st May, ten extra cars being run on week days and four on Sundays, the service being made practically a continuous one from the time the cars start running in the morning until they cease at night. It is anticipated that this increase of service will more than suffice to meet the requirements of the travelling public for several years to come, but in any event, we are informed, the present Company could, by increasing its capital, double the line on the north side, which would enable it to run cars every five minutes. We are inclined to think the traffic will increase more rapidly than the management appears to anticipate, and that it would be good policy to proceed with the duplication of the line forthwith.

At the Magistracy on 2nd April Mr. T. Sercombe Smith gave a Chinese pawnbroker a lecturing for not making proper enquiries as to articles brought to him for pledging. A travelling clock belonging to a European at the Government Civil Hospital had been found in his shop, and as it had been stolen the police took possession of it. He told Mr. Smith that a Chinaman brought it and said that it belonged to a European doctor who wished to pledge it, and accordingly he accepted it and advanced £5. Mr. Smith told him that he considered he did not make proper enquiries, and therefore he should order him to deliver it up without receiving any money for it. There was no doctor in the place who wanted to pawn anything. The clock was accordingly handed over to the owner.

The ninth annual Convocation of the District Grand Chapter of Hongkong and South China was held on the 26th April M.E. Comp. E. C. Ray, District Second Grand Principal, presiding, in the absence of the District Grand Superintendent, M.E. Comp. the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G. The following officers for the ensuing year were appointed and invested:—D. G. Third Grand Principal, M.E. Comp. William Baker; D. Grand Scribe E., M.E. Comp. A. O'D. Gourdin; D. Grand Scribe N., M.E. Comp. G. J. W. King; D. Grand President Committee of General Purposes, M.E. Comp. G. C. Anderson; D. Grand Treasurer, M.E. Comp. J. Bryant; D. Grand Registrar, M.E. Comp. G. L. Tomlin; D. Grand Principal Sojourner, M.E. Comp. F. S. Smith; D. Grand First Assist. Sojourner, M.E. Comp. S. J. Hanisch; D. Grand Second Assist. Sojourner, M.E. Comp. C. S. Powell; D. Grand Sword Bearer, M.E. Comp. D. Macdonald; D. Grand Standard Bearers, M.E. Comp. R. Mitchell, M.E. Comp. H. A. E. Hoile, M.E. Comp. T. F. Hough, and M.E. Comp. C. J. Lafrentz; D. Grand Director of Ceremonies, E. Comp. G. J. B. Sayer; D. Grand Deputy Dir. of Cer., E. Comp. A. Shelton Hooper; D. Grand Assistant Dir. of Cer., E. Comp. J. Bremner; D. Grand Organist, Comp. A. G. Ward; D. Grand Janitor, Comp. J. R. Grimble. M.E. Comp. G. A. Caldwell and M.E. Comp. W. C. H. Hastings were elected District unofficial members of the Committee of General Purposes.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Police Sergeant A. C. Langley has been appointed an Inspector of Nuisances.

The death rate last month was, for the British and Foreign community, civil population, 12.1, and for the Chinese community, 18.3.

On 27th April Inspector Moffat returned from Shanghai bringing with him the man Hopkins, who was arrested at Shanghai on a charge of larceny of \$1,000 at Hongkong.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that His Honour W. M. Goodman has been elected a member of the Church Body during the current year vice His Honour Sir John W. Carrington, C.M.G., absent on leave.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that H.E. the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally and pending the arrival of the Queen's exequatur, Cavaliere Zanoni Volpicelli as Consul for Italy at Hongkong.

The return of the number of cases of communicable diseases notified as occurring last week is as follows:—Bubonic plague, 31 cases, 31 deaths; enteric fever, 1 case; puerperal fever, 1 case; smallpox, 5 cases, 2 deaths.

Mr. Granville Sharp left for the North on 27th April by the *Empress of India*. After visiting Weihaiwei he will proceed to Japan and go on by the next *Empress* to Canada, where he will spend the summer, returning to Hongkong about October.

At the Magistracy on 27th April six men from Samshuiipo were charged with gambling, at the instance of Inspector MacDonald. The two keepers of the house were each fined \$25 and the remainder 50 cents each. For street gambling one man was fined \$5 and another \$1.

Cheng San, of 3, Moon Street, who was charged with obtaining a dozen tins of cocoa, valued at \$19.21, from the Kwon I On Shop, with intent to defraud, on the 23rd inst., told Mr. Sercombe Smith at the Magistracy on the 26th April that he was not guilty. The offender must have been a man something like him. The inspector knew he was the wrong man. Mr. Smith: Well, until the right man is found you will have to go to gaol for four months with hard labour.

At the Magistracy on 26th April Mr. T. Sercombe Smith gave a Chinese constable a lecture for not standing at attention when in Court. The constable, who is somewhat stout, had got into the witness-box to give evidence in a case and began to loll against the rail. This roused the ire of Mr. Smith, who told him he had frequently noticed him in a similar attitude when in charge of the dock. He warned him that if he ever saw him offending in a similar way again he should ask the Captain Superintendent to cease sending him into the court.

The first batch of law-breakers from the new territory appeared before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith at the Magistracy 25th April. Inspector Hanson and a number of Chinese detectives visited Kowloon city on Saturday night and, entering a gambling house, there arrested ten men whom they found engaged in playing potze. They admitted the offence, but pleaded ignorance of the law. The two keepers of the house were fined \$50 each, and the others \$2 each. Twenty-three men and boys were also charged with gambling at Shamshuiipo and fined.

At the Magistracy on the 25th April a private in the Royal Army Medical Corps informed Mr. T. Sercombe Smith that at about half-past eight on Sunday night he was passing Wellington Barracks on his return from church when he received a poke in the back with a stick. On turning round he saw a member of the Asiatic Artillery with a stick in his hand, his assailant immediately afterwards striking him on the back with a stick and then falling down. Complainant called to an Indian constable—No. 660—and asked him to arrest the man, but this he refused to do, but made a peculiar noise with his mouth, whereupon the man ran away. Corporal Ward, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, stopped him, and a civilian insisted upon his being arrested and also upon the number of the Indian constable being taken. Defendant said he was in drink at the time, and did not remember having seen complainant before. A fine of \$10, or 14 days, was imposed.



It is reported that the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart is again going home, presumably in connection with the New Territory affairs. An hour or two's conversation at Downing Street may save months of writing and answering despatches, but the question is, what complexion will Mr. Lockhart put on the affair? Will his Chinese sympathies still be in the ascendant? The Government, however, will no doubt obtain opinions also from other sources, possibly from Sir Claude MacDonald if His Excellency should be well enough to attend to business on his arrival.

Mr. Skelton, of 6, Victoria Villas, appeared at the Magistracy on 25th April to give evidence against a man named Arthur Linden, who said he was formerly in the Customs but was now unemployed. Mr. Skelton said that on Sunday afternoon he saw defendant coming up his steps, and on his going to the door the man began, "Will you kindly give me"—whereupon he ordered him away. He followed him, and in consequence of what he subsequently heard gave him into custody. Defendant said he was not asking for money, but merely intended to enquire where Mayflower Villas were, he having a friend who lived there. Mr. Smith did not believe this story, but said he would not send the man to prison, but would discharge him on his entering into personal security to the extent of \$25 to appear for sentence when called upon.

A report is in circulation to the effect that on the 10th April, that is, one week prior to the date originally appointed for the hoisting of the British flag at Taipohu, the Viceroy of Canton sent to Mr. Mansfield, the British Consul, a despatch notifying his intention to oppose the taking over of the new territory. It is incredible that the Viceroy should have used any such expression as "oppose," as that would have been equivalent to a threat of war, but the report is categorical on the point that on or about the date named an important despatch was received by the Consul with reference to the subject that has recently caused so much commotion. What were the contents of the despatch? That question is not likely to be answered locally, but it might be worth the while of the China Association to take steps to have the question asked in the House of Commons sometime before the end of the session.

A daring robbery was committed at the Peak on Sunday evening at No. 4, Stewart Terrace. In consequence of the Tomb Worshipping Festival, the boy was absent on leave and had left a substitute. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox had placed their watches (valuable gold keyless ones, with the chains and appendages) in a wardrobe, which is always kept locked. On this occasion it had been opened for some purpose, and for a few minutes the keys were left in. The boy, who evidently knew that valuables were kept there, must have crept upstairs and abstracted them together with some loose silver, and then made off to the city. Suspicion was first awakened by his non-appearance to lay the table for dinner, and the loss was soon discovered. The Police Sergeant at Mount Gough was at once communicated with and a description of the thief and of the stolen articles furnished. The value of the watches, chains, etc., is nearly \$1,000. This is not the first time that robberies of this kind have happened at the Peak, and unfortunately without the capture of the thief. It is to be hoped that the Police will be able to trace the stolen property and secure the offender. Residents should beware of substitute servants.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Japan Herald believes it is correct in stating that the existing Yokohama United Club property, inclusive of the buildings thereon, has been sold for yen 90,000; also that the ground on which Christ Church and parsonage stand has been sold for yen 35,000, the buildings to be removed by the seller.

A cricket match was played on the 14th April at Foochow between H.M.S. Swift and the Foochow C.C., in which Foochow was victorious, the scores being Swift first innings 62, second 105, and Foochow first innings 67, second 115 runs.

The Glen liner *Glenshiel*, from London via ports, arrived at Shanghai on the 19th April and proceeded to Tungkadoo to land the sections

of H.M.S. *Woodlark* which she took on board at Hongkong. The *Woodlark* is sister-ship to the *Woodcock* which was recently put together at Shanghai.—N. C. Daily News.

We (N. C. Daily News) understand that the Viceroy proposes to employ in the Shanghai Settlement Extension negotiations, the notorious Yu Sui-wen, who has been "wanted" for some years by the police in Hongkong, and with whom it will be remembered, Sir Nicholas Hannen refused to sit in the Mason Enquiry some years ago.

Information has been received from the Consular representative of Japan in Italy that a line of Italian steamers is to be run between Venice and Japan. The service will be monthly, the steamers to leave Venice on the 24th of each month. The ports of call on the way to Japan will be Port Said, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.—Hioyo Evening News.

#### COMMERCIAL.

##### TEA.

##### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

|                     | 1898-99    | 1897-98    |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
|                     | lbs.       | lbs.       |
| Hankow and Shanghai | 12,230,63  | 15,099,727 |
| Foochow             | 12,976,578 | 12,601,188 |
| Amoy                | 688,318    | 685,631    |
| Canton              | 5,119,722  | 5,880,288  |
|                     | 31,044,281 | 34,261,854 |

##### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

|          | 1898-99    | 1897-98    |
|----------|------------|------------|
|          | lbs.       | lbs.       |
| Shanghai | 16,621,547 | 20,836,000 |
| Amoy     | 15,036,413 | 15,861,500 |
| Foochow  | 9,178,280  | 7,740,345  |
|          | 40,836,240 | 43,477,454 |

##### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA

|                     | 1898-99    | 1897-98    |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
|                     | lbs.       | lbs.       |
| Shanghai and Hankow | 22,783,272 | 19,462,293 |

##### SILK.

CANTON, 14th April.—Tsatlees and Re-reels.—Nothing doing, prices nominal. New season's Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Grant are much enquired for, but nothing has been done since last report. Dealers refuse to sell and no offers are obtainable. Crop.—A few days' rain has done much good to the leaf and prospects for the first crop are good. Filatures.—Have continued to be in very good demand at steadily advancing rates. Most of the filatures being engaged for 1-2 months and supplies of this season's Silk getting scarce, the bulk of the transactions have been made in new season's Silk. From prices paid we quote: \$850 for Shing King Lun 9/11, \$945 for Min King Lun 11/13, \$900 for Kwong Chung Cheong 11/11, \$920 for Kwong Lun Fung 11/13, and Kwong Shun Hang 13/15, \$915 for Kwong Ho 11/13, Poo Cheong Wo 10/12, 10/5, for Kwobe Lun Hing 11/13, and Kwong Tack Shun 10/12, \$900/89 for No. 2 10/12, and \$850/810 for Hing Lun and Yee Wo Lun 11/13 and 13/15 Short-reels.—Have been in good demand. From prices paid we quote: \$900 for Kwong Sun On 11/13, \$980 for Yu Wo Cheong 14/16, \$860/840 for No. 2 chop 14/16, new season's Silk. Waste.—Most of the dealers being engaged and prices in the country having risen about 4 per cent business is very difficult and little has been done since last report.

SHANGHAI, 22nd April.—(From Messrs. A. B. Burkill & Sons' Circular).—The Home markets are reported firm, Blue Elephant at 12/3, and Gold Kiling at Fcs. 31.75. Raw Silk.—We have again to report large settlements of New Season's Silk, prices having advanced to Tls. 530 for Gold Kiling. We estimate the settlements of Tsatlees and Coarse Silks to date about 12,500 bales for June-July shipment. Some Gold Kiling, old Silk has been sold at Tls. 525. Yellow Silk.—Settlements amount to about 100 bales on basis of quotations given below. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, April 15th to 21st are: 605 bales White, 210 bales Yellow and 345 bales Wild Silk. Re-reels and Hand Filatures.—Contracts to date for America we estimate at 3,000 bales and for Lyons 1,000 bales. Strain Filatures.—A settlement of Lun Wha 13/15 is rumoured at Tls. 870. We estimate contracts to date 1,500 bales. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 3,937 bales to

France, 2,845 bales to America, and 147 bales to London. Wild Silk.—About 150 bales have been taken from Stock. Waste Silk.—Nothing doing except in Tussah Waste 60 per cent. No. 1, 40 per cent. No. 11, of which 700 piculs have been booked at Tls. 26/26. Pongees.—3,000 piculs White Pongees, 21/22 by 70 yds. by 56/7 oz.; 5 per cent. congee, have been settled at Tls. 17.20/17.40.

##### EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

|          | 1898-99    | 1897-98    |
|----------|------------|------------|
|          | lbs.       | lbs.       |
| Yokohama | 25,944,170 | 26,826,182 |
| Kobe     | 18,948,634 | 16,732,118 |
|          | 89,890,804 | 43,558,300 |

##### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

|          | 1898-99 | 1897-98 |
|----------|---------|---------|
|          | bales.  | bales.  |
| Shanghai | 61,914  | 48,516  |
| Canton   | 29,958  | 21,890  |
| Yokohama | 19,041  | 18,140  |
|          | 110,913 | 88,546  |

##### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

|          | 1898-99 | 1897-98 |
|----------|---------|---------|
|          | bales.  | bales.  |
| Shanghai | 10,685  | 12,217  |
| Canton   | 9,710   | 11,298  |
| Yokohama | 28,796  | 32,279  |
|          | 49,191  | 55,794  |

##### CAMPBOR.

HONGKONG, 28th April.—The firmness last exported has not been maintained, and slightly given way. Quotations for Formosa are \$68.00 to \$68.50. Sales 20 piculs.

##### SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 28th April.—The weakness continues and a further fall in prices has to be recorded. Quotations are:—

|                            |                  |          |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Shenklong, No. 1, White... | \$7.80 to \$7.85 | per pol. |
| do. " 2, White...          | 7.25 to 7.30     | "        |
| Shenklong, No. 1, Brown... | 5.10 to 5.15     | "        |
| do. " 2, Brown...          | 5.05 to 5.10     | "        |
| Swatow, No. 1, White...    | 7.70 to 7.75     | "        |
| do. " 1, White...          | 7.15 to 7.20     | "        |
| Swatow, No. 1, Brown...    | 4.95 to 5.00     | "        |
| do. " 2, Brown...          | 4.80 to 4.85     | "        |
| Foochow Sugar Candy        | 11.50 to 11.55   | "        |
| Shenklong                  | 9.95 to 10.10    | "        |

##### MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steam ship, *Chingwo*, sailed on the 3rd April. For London:—1,944 bales hemp, 220 matting, 182 casks soy, 95 cases Chinaware, 36 rolls matting, 32 cases bristles, and 3 cases sundries. From Manila for Liverpool:—960 bales hemp.

Per steamer *Wittenberg*, sailed on the 20th March. For Havre:—1 case silks, 3 cases feathers, 9 cases human hair, 10 cases shells, 18 cases blackwoodware, 50 bales canes, 150 star aniseed, and 1,072 rolls matting. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London:—17 cases bristles, 25 cases star aniseed, and 2,613 cases camphor. For Hamburg:—1 case bird feathers, 2 cases ginger, 2 cases Chinaware, 3 cases blackwoodware, 10 cases curries, 28 cases private effects, 36 packages crackers, 39 packages canes, 198 bales duck feathers, 250 bales broken cassia, and 695 cases camphor. For Hamburg and/or Antwerp and/or London:—22 bristles. For Hamburg and/or London:—15 packages canes and 104 cases camphor.

##### OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 23th April.—Bengal.—There has been a decline in prices for Bengal opium, and the market closes quiet at the following figures:—Old Patna \$810, New Patna \$790, Old Benares \$830, and New Benares \$805.

Malwa.—The market has been dull and rates have declined. With the exception of a small amount of business done at the commencement of the week, no sales have been effected. Quotations are:—

|              |                                          |
|--------------|------------------------------------------|
| New Malwa    | \$700 with all'ce from 1 1/2 to 3 catty. |
| Old (2 yrs.) | \$730 " " 2 1/2 to 3 catty.              |
| " (3/4 " )   | \$700 " " 0 to 1 1/2 catty.              |
| " (5/6 " )   | \$800 " " 0 to 2 1/2 catty.              |
| " (7/8 " )   | \$830 " " 0 to 3 1/2 catty.              |



Persian.—This market has been quiet during the past week; latest rates being:—Oily \$650 to \$660 and Paper-tied \$650 to \$760.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

|                  |       |         |
|------------------|-------|---------|
| Old Patna.....   | 1,398 | chests. |
| New Patna.....   | 297   | "       |
| Old Benares..... | 77    | "       |
| New Benares..... | 144   | "       |
| Malwa.....       | 506   | "       |
| Persian.....     | 1,154 | "       |

#### COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

| DATE.    | PATNA. |      | BENARES. |      | MALWA. |      |
|----------|--------|------|----------|------|--------|------|
|          | New.   | Old. | New.     | Old. | New.   | Old. |
| 1899.    | \$     | \$   | \$       | \$   | \$     | \$   |
| April 22 | 805    | 825  | 825      | 830  | 700    |      |
| April 23 | 800    | 825  | 825      | 830  | 700    |      |
| April 24 | 797½   | 817½ | 817½     | 830  | 700    |      |
| April 25 | 790    | 812½ | 812½     | 830  | 700    |      |
| April 26 | 790    | 810  | 810      | 830  | 700    |      |
| April 27 | 79     | 810  | 805      | 830  | 700    |      |
| April 28 | 790    | 810  | 805      | 830  | 700    |      |

#### COTTON.

HONGKONG, 28th April.—Superior quality has found buyers at ruling rates; inferior is still neglected; market closes dull owing to heavy stocks. Stocks, about 8,000 bales.

Bombay.....14.50 to 16.00 picul.  
Karrache....." to .."  
Bengal (New), Rangoon, } 15.00 to 17.00 picul.  
and Dacca.....}  
Shanghai and Japanese, ..20.00 to 21.00 "  
Tungchow and Ningpo.....20.00 to 21.00 "  
Madras (Best)....." to .."  
Sales: 1,300 bales Bengal (New), Rangoon, and Dacca.

#### RICE.

HONGKONG, 28th April.—Sufficient rain having fallen to secure the successful planting of the new crop there has been a heavy decline in prices. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....\$2.25 to 2.30  
" Round, good quality.....2.70 to 2.75  
" Long.....2.95 to 3.00  
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2.....3.00 to 3.05  
" Garden, " No. 1.....3.20 to 3.25  
" White.....3.65 to 3.70  
" Fine Cargo.....3.85 to 3.90

#### COALS.

HONGKONG, 28th April.—Market very dull; no sales reported. Quotations are:—

Cardiff.....\$18.00 to 19.00 ex ship, nominal  
Australian....." to 11.00 ex ship, "  
Miki Lump } 9.00 to 10.00 nominal  
and Small }  
Mojji Lump... 7.00 to 9.00 ex ship, quiet  
Hongay double } 12.00 ex Godown  
screened.....}  
Hongay Lump 8.00 to 8.50 ex ship  
Hongay Dust.. 5.50 to —  
Briquettes... 14.50 to —

#### MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 28th April.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—Bombay Yarn:—150 bales No. 8 at \$69 to \$71, 1,200 bales No. 10 at \$66.50 to \$76, 500 bales No. 12 at \$68.50 to \$78, 200 bales No. 16 at \$82 to \$92, 750 bales No. 20 at \$79.50 to \$86. Grey Shirtings.—1,000 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 5 Men at \$3.92½, 600 pieces 8½ lbs. 3 dogs at \$3.02½, 300 pieces 8½ lbs. Red 7 Boys at \$2.57½. White Shirtings.—300 pieces Gold Tiger at \$6.10, 250 pieces Blue Stimmar at \$4.37½, 500 pieces No. 600 at \$4.42½, 50 pieces Gold Lion at \$5.95, 300 pieces Gold Tiger at \$6.10, 150 pieces Gold Tiger at \$6.10, 200 pieces Blue Lion at \$5.95. Bombay Cotton:—50 bales at \$17.88 bales at \$16.75, 50 bales at \$17.44 bales at \$15.25. Bengal Cotton:—50 bales No. 12 at \$68.50. Velvet:—120 pieces Black at \$0.17½, 96 pieces Black at \$0.17½.

SHANGHAI, 22nd April.—(From Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report.)—Piece Goods.—Judging by the clearances chiefly which after all are really the best indication of the current state of the trade, Importers have very little to complain about, English as well as American makes going into consumption very satisfactorily. The advices from the Northern markets indicate a continuance of the improve-

ment noted last week, both Tientsin and Newchwang being very strong, notwithstanding the endeavours of some of the buyers for the former to establish a contrary impression here. American goods are still attracting most attention, but as anticipated, more interest is beginning to be shown for Manchester makes, quite a fair amount of business being reported this week, though prices do not show the same improvement. In fact there is little or no advance noticeable, while at the Auctions the tendency was certainly lower. It is really difficult to see the reason for this, for there is no sign of any weakness in the home market and the goods coming along now were not bought at the lowest point, while it is quite impossible to replace sales at current rates. The Ningpo and River markets have evidently not got into full swing yet, possibly owing to the financial troubles of last year, but a more satisfactory state of affairs may prevail after the next settling day. Fluctuations in Exchange, though of no great violence, have a disquieting effect on the market, every little movement being so carefully watched, and even anticipated by the dealers now. Business here is not nearly so pleasant as it used to be before they began to know so much! The Yarn market is easier for Indian Spinnings, which is accounted for by the improvement in Rupee Exchange and heavy arrival. Japanese are firmer especially No. 16s., and Local spinnings continue in good demand, the sales this week reaching nearly 4,000 bales at steady prices. Cotton is at a standstill. Native holders asking Tls. 14.20 for best Machine ginned, but the price fixed by the Mill Owners' Association is only Tls. 13.75. Ningpo Cotton is offering at Tls. 3.40 without finding buyers, but Country cargo has been bought at Tls. 12.80.

METALS, 24th April.—(From Messrs. Alke, Bielfeld & Co.'s Report).—Metals.—During the past week 500 tons of London Horse Shoes and Cart Tyres have been done, but we are not quite certain as to the exact price, but we believe at 8 s./86s. for the former and for the latter 16s./147s. 6d. We have also heard of Black Sheet Iron 26/28 gauge being sold at £9.15 to £10 per ton. Stock at home of old material is becoming small, most of it having already been shipped to the East and contracted for, and the sellers at home do not care to operate unless they obtain their own prices, consequently quotations are getting firmer every day.

#### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 28th April.—With the exceptions of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks and Indos, in both of which a fair business has been transacted, the market has continued dull and there is but little to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai ruled quiet in the early part of the week and changed hands in small lots at 266 and 267 per cent. prem. Later, however, a rise in the London rate to £58 10s. created a further demand and shares changed hands in fair lots at 268, 269, 270, and 271 per cent. prem., the market closing firm at the last rate. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders have been on offer at the reduced rate of \$61½ without leading to business. Unions, Cantons, and the Northern Insurances continue dull with no business, whilst Straits have been placed at \$4½.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Very neglected with no business at quotations.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have remained on offer during the week at \$29½ without inducing any but a very small business, and close at \$29. Indo-Chinas have been negotiated to a considerable extent at \$68½, \$69, \$69½, and \$70, chiefly to the North, whilst a demand forward at more than an equivalent of the last named rate remains unsatisfied. Douglases have found small buyers at \$55 and more shares could be placed at the rate. China Manilas and China Mutuals remain unchanged and without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars continue quiet with no sales at quotation. Luzons have found small buyers at \$49.

MINING.—Punjoms have been in good demand and have changed hands at \$6.80, \$6.90, \$7, \$7.10, and \$7.25, closing steady at the last rate. Charbonnages remain on offer at \$150 without inducing business, whilst buyers vainly offer \$147.50. Queen Mines have been negotiated at 60 cents, 55 cents, 52½ cents, and 50 cents, closing with sellers at 52½ cents. Jebebus have improved to \$10 (with a demand from the South)

after small sales at \$8.60, \$9, and \$9½. Olivers and Great Easterns have ruled quiet with small sales at quotations and Raubs have changed hands in small lots at \$58, \$57½, and \$57, closing steady at \$57½.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been sold at 328 per cent. premium, and are obtainable at that rate in small lots for cash and at equivalent rates forward. Kowloon Wharves continue dull and neglected at quotation. Wanchais unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have further improved with sales to \$80, after small sales at \$79½, closing steady at the former rate. Hotels have ruled firm with small sales at \$78½ and close with buyers at \$79. Humphreys' Estates have further improved to \$94 with sales, but close with sellers at that rate. West Points continue quiet with sellers at \$28 and small sales.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Watsons have improved to \$15 with sales at that and at \$14½. Green Islands have changed hands at \$4½. Fenwicks at \$34, and China Providents at \$9.90 and \$10.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

| COMPANY.               |           | CLOSING QUOTATIONS.   |  |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--|
| BANKS—                 |           | 1468½ buyers          |  |
| Hongkong & Shanghai... | \$125     | 217 p. t. rem. =      |  |
| China & Japan, pref.   |           | normal                |  |
| Do. ordinary           | £4        | £1                    |  |
| Do. deferred           | £1        | 5.5s.                 |  |
| Natl. Bank of China    |           |                       |  |
| B. Shares              | £8        | 22, buyers            |  |
| Found. Shares          | £1        | 22                    |  |
| Cell's Asbestos E. A.  | £1        | ina                   |  |
| Campbell, Moore & Co.  | \$10      | 10½, sellers          |  |
| China Prov. L. & M.    | \$10      | \$4.90, buyers        |  |
| China Sugar            | \$100     | \$16.7, sales         |  |
| Cotton Mills—          |           |                       |  |
| Ewo                    | Tls. 100  | Tls. 70, buyers       |  |
| International          | Tls. 100  | Tls. 65, buyers       |  |
| Laou Kung Now          | Tls. 100  | Tls. 80               |  |
| Soychee                | Tls. 500  | Tls. 350              |  |
| Yahloong               | Tls. 100  | Tls. 55               |  |
| Hongkong               | \$100     | \$4½, sellers         |  |
| Dairy Farm             | \$6       | 3½, buyers            |  |
| enwick & Co., Geo.     | \$25      | 34, buyers            |  |
| Green Island Cement    | \$10      | \$24½, buyers         |  |
| H. & C. Bakery         | \$50      | \$31                  |  |
| Hongkong & C. Gas      | \$10      | \$126, buyers         |  |
| Hongkong Electric      | \$10      | \$11.75, sales        |  |
| H. H. L. Tramways      | \$100     | \$142½, buyers        |  |
| Hongkong Hotel         | \$50      | \$79, buyers          |  |
| Hongkong Ice           | \$25      | \$112                 |  |
| H. & K. Wharf & G.     | \$50      | \$56½                 |  |
| Hongkong Rope          | \$50      | \$170                 |  |
| H. & W. Dock           | \$125     | 328, p. t. prem. =    |  |
| Insurances—            |           |                       |  |
| Canton                 | \$50      | \$155½, sal. & buyers |  |
| China Fire             | \$20      | \$142½, sellers       |  |
| China Traders'         | \$25      | \$81, buyers          |  |
| Hongkong Fire          | \$30      | \$81½, sellers        |  |
| North-China            | \$5       | Tls. 180, ex div.     |  |
| Straits                | \$20      | \$4½, sales & sellers |  |
| Union                  | \$50      | \$230, sellers        |  |
| Yangtze                | \$60      | \$120, sellers        |  |
| Land and Building—     |           |                       |  |
| Hongkong Land Inv      | \$50      | \$80, sales & buyers  |  |
| Humphreys' Estate      | \$10      | \$9½, buyers          |  |
| Kowloon Land & B.      | \$80      | \$23, buyers          |  |
| West Point Building    | \$40      | \$28, sellers         |  |
| Luzon Sugar            | \$100     | \$49, sales & sellers |  |
| Mining—                |           |                       |  |
| Charbonnages           | Tcs. 250  | \$147½, buyers        |  |
| Gl. Estn. & C'donian   | \$5       | \$4½, sellers         |  |
| Jebebus                | \$5       | \$10                  |  |
| Queens Mines Ltd.      | 25c.      | 52 cts., sellers      |  |
| Over's Mines, A.       | \$5       | \$6, sellers          |  |
| Do. B.                 | \$3½      | \$4½, sellers         |  |
| Punjom                 | \$6       | \$7½                  |  |
| Do. Preference         | \$1       | \$1.60                |  |
| Raubs                  | 15s. 10d. | \$57½, buyers         |  |
| New Amoy Dock          | \$6½      | \$15, buyers          |  |
| Steamship Coys.—       |           |                       |  |
| China and Manila       | \$50      | \$75                  |  |
| China Mutual Pref.     | \$10      | \$19, 15c., buyers    |  |
| Do. Ordinary           | \$10      | \$4½, 10c., buyers    |  |
| Do. - Do.              | \$5       | \$2, 10c., buyers     |  |
| Douglas Steamship      | \$50      | \$55, buyers          |  |
| H., Canton and M.      | \$15      | \$29, sellers         |  |
| Indo-China S. N.       | \$10      | \$70, sellers         |  |
| Star Ferry             | \$7½      | \$4                   |  |
| Tebrau Planting Co.    | \$5       | \$5, sellers          |  |
| Do.                    | \$3       | \$3, sellers          |  |
| United Asbestos        | \$2       | \$1.50, buyers        |  |
| Do.                    | \$10      | \$10, nominal         |  |
| Wanchai Warehouse      | \$3½      | \$39                  |  |
| Wanchai & Co., A. S.   | \$10      | \$15, sellers         |  |

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.



**SHANGHAI, 24th April.**—(From Messrs J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report).—The business of the week is characterised by a rapid rise in Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares, and a decline in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Cotton Mill shares. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Cash shares were sold locally at 265½ per cent. premium, and to Hongkong at 265½ and 266 per cent. premium. A sale for August was made at 268½ per cent. premium. Marine Insurance.—The North-China Insurance Co. paid an interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the 20th at exchange 2/8½. We quote the shares Tls. 180 ex div. Straits Insurance shares are wanted at \$4. Fire Insurance.—China—changed hands at \$82. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. Co. shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$68 for the 30th current, and \$71 for 31st July. We quote Tls. 60 as the closing cash rate. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were placed at Tls. 48 for September cum div., and at Tls. 47½ cash ex div. Docks, Wharves and Stevedores.—Shares in S. C. Farham & Co. have changed hands at Tls. 180 and Tls. 182½ cash. Shanghai Dock Preference shares were placed at Tls. 101, and are offering, and Ordinary shares were sold at Tls. 95 for 31st August. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares have been in strong demand, and business was done at Tls. 150, 162½ cash, Tls. 162½ and Tls. 165 for the 30th, Tls. 160 for June Tls. 160/170 for July and Tls. 157½/172½ for August, closing strong. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares changed hands at Tls. 82½. Industrial.—Cotton Mills.—The Chairman of the International Co. issued a circular to shareholders informing them of certain serious omissions in the statement of account passed on the 22nd November, and promising a new account. This had a depressing effect on all these stocks. Ewo shares were parted with at Tls. 65, at which rate they are in demand. International's were sold for June at Tls. 71, Laou-Kung-Mows at Tls. 82 for September, and Soy Chees at Tls. 359. Shanghai Eis shares changed hands at Tls. 82. Shanghai Ice shares were sold, and are wanted, at Tls. 29. Shanghai Feather Cleaning shares are offering. Tugs and Cargo Boats.—Shanghai Tug Boat shares were placed at Tls. 230 and Co-operative Cargo Boat shares at Tls. 135. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were placed at Tls. 61, 62 cash and Tls. 65 for 31st August. Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco Old shares changed hands at Tls. 80. The fourth and final call for Tls. 25 on the New shares is due on the 20th May. Shares in J. Llewellyn & Co. were placed at \$60 and \$61. Hall and Holtz, Ltd.—Shares were placed at \$34. Loans.—Shanghai Land Investment Company's 5½ per cent. Debentures were sold at Tls. 95.

# EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 28th April.

## ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 1/11½  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1/11½  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 1/11½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 1/11½  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/0½  
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2/0½

## ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2.49  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2.53½

## ON GERMANY.—

On demand ..... 2.02½

## ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 48½  
Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 49½

## ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 148  
Bank, on demand ..... 148½

## ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 148  
Bank, on demand ..... 148½

## ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight ..... 72  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 72½

## ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand ..... 4 % pm.

## ON MANILA.—

On demand ..... 1½ % pm.

## ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand ..... 1 % pm.

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate...9.96

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael.....52.50

# TONNAGE.

**HONGKONG, 28th April.**—There has been a fair run of settlements during the past fortnight, the principal feature being an increased demand for tonnage to load rice Saigon to Philippines.

From Saigon to Hongkong, the demand during the past week, has been very light. Only two steamers having been chartered at 20 cents per picul, at the close there is a stronger tone, the rate being firm at 20 cents per picul; to Manila, there has been a good demand for all carriers, the rate ranging from 48 cents to 38 cents per picul at which figures the last settlement was effected.

From Bangkok to this there is a moderate demand at 20 cents outside and 25 cents per picul inside the bar.

From Newchwang to Canton there is an enquiry for tonnage at 32 cents per picul.

Coal freights remain firm Moji to Hongkong, \$1.5 and to Singapore, \$1.3 per ton.

Two sailers are reported chartered one for Baltimore and the other for New York; the fixtures were effected in New York and rates are being kept private. The British barque *Kenny* 1,176 tons left for Talcum no, Chili, in ballast under orders from owner. Sailing tonnage is wanted to load timber at both Singapore and Rajang for this port.

There are no disengaged vessels in port.

The following are the settlements:—

*P. N. Blanchard*—American ship, 1,503 tons, hence to Baltimore private terms.

*Tam O'Shanter*—American ship 1,433 tons, hence to New York, private terms.

*Stanfield*—British barque, 560 tons, two trips, Rajang to Hongkong, \$6,500 each.

*Mongkut*—British steamer, 59 tons, Newchwang to Canton (22.000 piculs), 32½ cents per picul.

*Unity*—Norwegian steamer, 9.9 tons, Newchwang and Chefoo to Canton, \$8,300 in full.

*Laphue*—German steamer, 1,415 tons, Moji \$2.50, Kuchinotzu \$2.4 per ton to Hongkong.

*Tarter*—British steamer, 2,768 tons, Moji to Hongkong part cargo, \$1.40 per ton.

*On Sang*—British steamer, 1,787 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.40 per ton.

A steamer of about 4,500 T.D.W. Moji to Singapore, July/August, \$3.15 per.

*Palatinia*—British steamer, Moji to Singapore, \$3.30 per ton.

*Benalder*—British steamer, 1,959 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$3.30 per ton.

*Amigo*—German steamer, 822 tons, Hongkong to Hongkong, \$1.70 per ton.

*Oslu*—Norwegian steamer, 777 tons, Saigon to Manila, 43 cents per picul.

*Petrarch*—German steamer, 1,252 tons, Saigon to Manila, 37½ cents per picul.

*Germania*—German steamer, 1,714 tons, Saigon to Manila, 35 cents per picul.

*Taichow*—British steamer, 859 tons, Saigon to Manila, 41 cents per picul.

*Yiksang*—American steamer, 887 tons, Saigon toebu, 41 cents per picul.

*Progress*—German steamer, 799 tons, Saigon to Manila, 7½ cents per picul.

*China*—German steamer, 1,271 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 23 cents per picul.

*Katsuzama Maru*—Japanese steamer, 1,087 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 2½ cents per picul.

*Martha*—German steamer, 1,680 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 23½ cents per picul.

*Holstein*—German steamer, 1,105 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 23 cents per picul.

*Afridi*—British steamer, 2,354 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, \$14,000 in full.

*Ragnar*—Norwegian steamer, 1,220 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul.

*Benlarig*—British steamer, 1,433 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul.

# VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—*Ballaarat* (tr.), *Tamba Maru* (str.),

*Orestes* (str.), *Sarpedon* (str.), *Glaucus* (str.).

For BREMEN.—*Pruessen* (str.).

For MARSEILLE.—*Ernest Simons* (str.), *Tamba Maru* (str.).

For HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Babelsberg* (tr.),

*Sibiria* (str.), *Savioia* (str.), *Konigsberg* (str.), *Heidelberg* (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—*Doric* (str.), *Nippon Maru* (str.), *Queen Margaret*, *Carlisle City* (str.),

*China* (tr.).

For VANCOUVER.—*Empress of Japan* (str.).

For VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.—*Tacoma* (str.).

For PORTLAND, O.—*Monmouthshire* (str.).

For NEW YORK.—*Undaunted* (str.), *Tacoma* (str.), *Catania* (str.), *D. Rickmers* (str.).

For AUSTRALIA.—*Guthrie* (tr.).

For STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.—*Kutsang* (str.).

For THURSDAY ISLAND.—*Yuwata Maru* (str.).

For BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—*Kugoshima Maru* (str.).

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

## HONGKONG.

## ARRIVALS.

April—

22, Indus, French str., from Marseilles.  
22, Pronto, German str., from Tamsui.  
22, Taileo, German str., from Swatow.  
2, Stanfield, British bark, from Rajang.  
22, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.  
22, Clara, German str., from Haiphong.  
22, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.  
22, Kansu, British str., from Chefoo.  
22, Nanyang, German str., from Taiwanfoo.  
22, Pakshan, British str., from Bangkok.  
22, Serbia, German str., from Shanghai.  
23, China, Amr. str., from San Francisco.  
23, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.  
23, Nerite, British str., from Batoum.  
23, Thales, British str., from Coast Ports.  
23, Bygdo, Norwegian str., from Canton.  
23, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Canton.  
24, Canton, British str., from Canton.  
24, Amigo, German str., from Canton.  
24, Hohenzollern, German str., from Japan.  
24, Hector, British str., from Liverpool.  
24, Wosang, British str., from Swatow.  
24, Glenalloch, British str., from Straits.  
24, Triumph, German str., from Pakhoi.  
24, Charterhouse, British str., from Straits.  
24, Kutsang, British str., from Calcutta.  
25, Prinz Heinrich, Ger. str., from Shanghai.  
25, Ingraban, German str., from Canton.  
25, Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.  
25, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.  
25, Iohang, British str., from Wuhu.  
25, Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.  
25, Wingsang, British str., from Canton.  
25, Thornhill, British str., from New York.  
25, Shinshiu Maru, Jap. str., from K'notsu.  
25, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.  
25, Progress, German str., from Tounon.  
25, Kyoto Maru, Japanese str., from Saigon.  
26, Kinai Maru, Japanese str., from Bangkok.  
26, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
26, Bucephalus, British str., from Saigon.  
26, Kinshiu Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.  
26, Pekin, British str., from London.  
26, Hyson, British str., from Moji.  
26, Kweiyang, British str., from Tientsin.  
26, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.  
26, Heidelberg, German str., from Hamburg.  
26, Kweiyang, British str., from Tientsin.  
26, Rosetta, British str., from Yokohama.  
27, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.  
27, Fukui Maru, Jap. str., from K'notsu.  
27, Deuterios, German str., from Saigon.  
27, Pakhoi, British str., from Canton.  
27, Ballaarat, British str., from Shanghai.  
27, Carlisle City, British str., from Shanghai.  
27, Diamante, British str., from Manila.  
27, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.  
27, Ariake Maru, Jap. str., from K'notsu.  
27, Wongkoi, British str., from Bangkok.  
28, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.  
28, Mongkut, British str., from Saigon.  
28, Chowtai, British str., from Bangkok.  
28, Haimun, British str., from Tamsui.  
28, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.  
28, Parramatta, British str., from Bombay.  
28, Monmouthshire, Brit. str., from Portland.  
28, Taisang, British str., from Canton.

April—

## DEPARTURES.

22, Oceania, French str., for Europe, &c.  
22, Indus, French str., for Shanghai.  
22, Cheangchow, British str., for Amoy.  
22, Hailan, French str., for Pakhoi.  
22, Myrmidon, British str., for London.  
2, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.  
22, Nanyang, British str., for Amoy.  
22, Kashing, British str., for Swatow.  
22, Onsang, British str., for Kutchinotzu.  
22, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Swatow.  
22, Babelsberg, German str., for Hamburg.  
22, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.  
22, Shansi, British str., for Taiwanfoo.  
22, Dr. H. J. Kier, Norw. str., for Saigon.  
23, Pronto, German str., for Amoy.  
23, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Tientsin.  
23, Hiokan Maru, Jap. str., for K'notsu.  
23, Petrarch, German str., for Saigon.  
23, Sumidagawa Maru, Jap. str., for Saigon.  
23, Kansu, British str., for Canton.  
23, Nanchang, British str., for Weihaiwei.  
24, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.



24, Bygdo, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.  
 24, Canton, British str., for Foochow.  
 24, Konigsberg, German str., for Shanghai.  
 25, Clara, German str., for Hoihow.  
 25, Wosang, British str., for Amoy.  
 25, Nanyang, German str., for Swatow.  
 25, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.  
 25, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.  
 25, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 25, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.  
 25, Hector, British str., for Shanghai.  
 25, Chowfa, British str., for Swatow.  
 25, Victoria, Amr. str., for Tacoma.  
 25, Amigo, German str., for Hongay.  
 25, Iohang, British str., for Canton.  
 25, Fausang, British str., for Singapore.  
 25, Serbia, German str., for Hamburg.  
 26, Prinz Heinrich, Ger. str., for Europe, &c.  
 26, Empress of India, Brit. str., for V'couver.  
 26, Taisang, British str., for Canton.  
 26, Thales, British str., for Swatow.  
 26, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.  
 26, Ingraban, German str., for Swatow.  
 26, Thornhill, British str., for Shanghai.  
 26, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 27, Australian, British str., for Kobe.  
 27, Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.  
 27, Nanyetsu Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.  
 27, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.  
 27, Kweiyang, British str., for Canton.  
 27, Pakshan, British str., for Swatow.  
 27, McLaurin, Amr. ship, for New York.  
 27, Charterhouse, British str., for Amoy.  
 27, Benlarig, British str., for Saigon.  
 27, Pakhoi, British str., for Foochow.  
 27, Wingsang, British str., for Shanghai.  
 27, Chinkiang, Brit str., for Shanghai.  
 28, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.  
 28, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.  
 28, Katsuyama Maru, Jap. str., for Saigon.  
 28, Shinshiu Maru, Jap. str., for Moji.  
 28, Toyo Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.  
 28, Amara, British str., for Penang.  
 28, Yawata Maru, Japanese str., for Sydney.  
 28, Pekin, British str., for Shanghai.

## PASSENGERS LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Australian*, from Melbourne. Mrs. Sparke and Mr. Bernard; from Sydney, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Lewis, Mr. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hearson, Mr. V. J. Scantlebury, Miss MacBinnors, Mr. F. J. Birch, Miss N. M. L. Birch, Miss R. G. L. Birch, Mr. Rigby Wason, Mrs. E. Wason, Miss B. Wason, Messrs. F. A. Wadham, A. H. Kennedy, R. W. Hill, W. D. Gordon, J. C. Ryrie, W. R. Swan, Miss Swan, Messrs. E. Evon, T. W. Allen, Miss Barin, Miss Booth, Rev. Gould, Miss Bordick, Miss Alsop, and Mr. Warren; from Brisbane, Hon. J. S. Turner, Miss L. M. Turner, Miss S. Catton; from Timor (Dilly), Messrs. Carlos Viegas de G. Coutinho, Francisco da Silva, Bento Xavier V. da Silva, Jose Maria, J. D. de Souza Saul Anna.

Per *Oceanien*, for Hongkong from Yokohama. Messrs. Reyfinger and Proton, and Miss Toulouse; from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Fortish and infant, Messrs. Koido and Mayer Shuer; from Nagasaki, Messrs. Matsumoto and Jaraka; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Bailey, Messrs. F. Blum, A. Offendi, Juster, Miss Joss Jeone, Messrs. G. Igeltrons, Veyre, and Pereira. For Saigon from Shanghai, Rev. P. Robert. For Singapore from Yokohama, Miss Paunceforte, Messrs. Tamimura and Kensett; from Kobe, Misses Sighen and Haardt. For Colombo from Shanghai, Miss Startself. For Port Said from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and 2 daughters. For Marseilles from Yokohama, Messrs. Humizu, Kamamura, Nayashi, Sutzen, J. Bondet, Eylemboet, Lamberger, S. Moro, Kaneko, E. Tondo, Isobe, Iwamoto, Ichekoura, and Rev. Guyon; from Kobe, Messrs. Takamouto, Nagamori, and Imanishi; from Shanghai, Mr. Hans Sheibler, Miss Byron, Rev. P. Javelon, Messrs. Wery, Munster, Beck, and Marshall.

Per *M. M. Indus*, for Hongkong; from Marseilles, Sister A. Cague; from Colombo, Messrs. Gauselmann, Gilkinson, Mauniquere, Risnick and Calder Smith; from Singapore, Mr. MacCall, Mr. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Lie Assap, Mr. Chang Hai and Mr. Hui Hai, General and Mrs. Vaughan, Mr. Beaumont, General and Mrs. Kineard, Mr. E. Soutter, Mr. J. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe, Mr.

and Mrs. Dosoria and three children, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Fletchers Himes, Mr. R. J. Wilson, Mr. M. Tisenstark, Mr. Khoo Chung, Mr. Lot Loy and Mr. Beaumont; from Saigon, Mr. Plante and Mr. H. Filiol; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mr. Morisse, Mr. Molehanoff, Mrs. and Miss Haas and Miss Felisa Nicolas; from Colombo, Mr. Bons d'Anty, Mr. G. Butler, Mr. de Yaroszinski, Mr. Gicklin, Mr. Debry, Mr. Worstermans, Mr. and Mrs. Tallieu, Mr. A. Sauer, Mr. L. Peterson, Mr. Stenakers, Mr. Hercaun and Van der Merendenc; from Port Said, Mr. Litvinoff, Mr. Kirig and Mr. and Mrs. Davies; from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Cassold and Mr. Han Duc; for Nagasaki, from Marseilles, Mr. Serge Leontieff and Mr. Adam Hupemann; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Sisters M. Paillier, Delahaye and Jos. Gibb; from Bombay, Dr. Back; from Colombo, Mr. Adam; from Singapore, Mr. Brinckevartles; from Saigon, Mr. Lebardeux and Mr. Vitaline.

Per *China*, from San Francisco, &c., Mrs. J. T. Meyer, Mr. G. H. Griffing, Mr. and Mrs. Lowery, Mrs. M. A. Richards, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. J. M. Atherton, Miss Grace Cooke, Lieut. Col. Frazer, R.A., Messrs. H. T. Smith, A. P. MacEwan, A. Haupt, Miss E. D. MacLachlan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rosenthal, Mrs. F. Stockbridge, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wickman, Miss Arnold, Mrs. C. R. Kranthoff, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Fish, Messrs. E. B. Reynolds, H. H. Ellis, and H. Fleming.

Per *Hahenzollern*, from Yokohama, Miss H. Seel, Mrs. Cranston, Misses L. Cranston, R. Cranston, Mr. Hubert, Mrs. Mollinier, Mr. E. Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. O. Voigt, Miss M. Voigt, Rev. and Mrs. Wynd and two children, Mrs. Hotgkinson, Rev. and Mrs. Warren and child, Messrs. Mitchel, C. Nehmann, and Schluter.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, from Shanghai, Messrs. Reichardt, F. Bunt, R. H. Boyce, R. P. Lalaca, C. M. Sandford, R. Becker, Wiart, Kahr, Collin, Mouwd, Sidney Barton, and Dean, Sergeant Gosnald, and Miss Hughes.

Per *Kutsang*, from Calcutta, &c., Sir James Westland, Miss Westland, Messrs. Hope Simson, Ritche, and Winnag and 322 Chinese.

Per *Rosetta*, from Yokohama, Mr. J. W. Garrett, Prof. L. F. Barker, Mr. F. P. Gay, Prof. C. Flexner, Messrs. J. M. Flint, W. C. Duncan, Ashton Potter, Mrs. Ah Kwai, Mr. and Mrs. Martens, Mr. W. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. G. W. Hodgkinson and Count Keperling.

Per *Ballaarat*, from Shanghai for Hongkong. Messrs. A. Sharpe, C. Howlett, G. L. Grattan, Lieut. E. Wray, Mr. F. T. Bennett, Rev. F. Burden, Messrs. T. Moffett and G. Hopkins; for Singapore, Mr. G. McBain; for Penang, Mr. Evan James; for Colombo, Mr. W. Cox; for Marseilles, Mrs. Hewett; for London, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Hillier, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Daily, Mr. R. J. McGowan, Rev. C. H. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Broomhall, Rev. and Mrs. Cousins and 3 children.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Oceanien*, from Hongkong for Saigon, Messrs. A. R. Marty and Dean, Misses Vasti and Lorig; for Bombay, Mr. H. M. Mehta; for Marseilles, Mr. Dufetre, Mr. l'Abbé J. Rousseille, Mrs. Rouse and 2 children, Messrs. O. Wagner, Jacobsen, Greffel, E. Ros, and J. H. Danzer. From Shanghai for Saigon, Rev. P. Robert; for Colombo, Miss Startsett; for Marseilles, Mr. Hans Sheibler, Sister Byron, Rev. P. Savelon, Messrs. Wery, Munster, Beck, and Marshall. From Yokohama for Singapore, Miss Paunceforte, Messrs. Tamimura and Kensett; for Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and two daughters; for Marseilles, Messrs. Shimizu, Kamamura, Hayashi, Sulzer, J. Bondet, Eylemboch, Lamberger, S. Moro, E. Kaneko, E. Tondo, Isobe, Iwamoto, Ichekawa, and Rev. Abbe Guyon. From Kobe for Singapore, Misses Sighen and Haardt; for Marseilles, Messrs. Takamatsu, Nagamori, and Imanishi.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, from Hongkong for Singapore, Rev. Brother James, Dr. J. Schreiber, Messrs. H. Todd, W. Leppiatt, B. Hostenbaum, J. Markowitz, R. Findlay, and S. R. Marous; for Colombo, Miss E. D. MacLachlan; for Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mayerhofer, Mr. and Mrs. Fesler, and Mr. Davidson; for Genoa, Messrs. F. Knuth, Pollin, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schwartz, Mrs. M. C. Brooks, Messrs. W.

H. Ray, J. Goosmann, R. Marten, H. Ziegele, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ziegler, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lechler, Miss Jones, Mr. R. Schleenitz, Dr. A. Schreiber, and Mr. Neumann; for Naples, Mr. and Mrs. Noyes Morehouse; for Southampton, Mrs. McDonald and child, Mrs. Wagner and 3 children, Messrs. R. Dixon and H. Cameron, Miss Wakeford and 3 children, Mr. T. Thomas, and Miss Glass; for London, 'apt. and Mrs. Bathurst and child, Messrs. P. H. McIntyre, Stanley Taylor, and C. A. Mutton; for Bremen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Meier and 2 children, and Capt. Hanson. From Japan for Singapore, Mr. K. Nemoto; for Genoa, Miss H. Seeb, Mrs. and Misses Cranston, Mr. Hubert, Mrs. Mollinier, Mr. E. Vogel, Rev. and Mrs. Wynd and children, Mrs. Hodgkinson, and Mr. C. Nehmann; for Southampton, Rev. and Mrs. Warren and child; for Antwerp, Mr. Schluter; for Bremen, Mr. O. Voigt, Mrs. and Miss M. Voigt. From Shanghai for Singapore, Mr. G. Korneshe; for Colombo, Mr. Twiss; for Genoa, H. R. H. Princess Henry of Prussia, Count Hahn Neuhaus, Lady Liane von Planckner, Lady Jane Rolstone, Lady Francisca Berbenich, H. E. Vice-Admiral von Diederichs, H. E. Sir and Lady Claude Macdonald, Mr. F. Schyoth, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Turner and children, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Marshall and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hahne, Miss F. Glass, Messrs. E. Gesumler and W. Botzke; for London, Mrs. J. Bunt, Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Morrison, Mrs. J. N. Jordan and 4 children, Mrs. E. Allen and 2 children, Mrs. R. Seel, Mr. and Mrs. Martinsen and 3 children, Mr. J. Northey, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Edwards and 3 children, Miss E. M. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. Preston and child, Messrs. Wm. Lang, A. H. Black, Forester, and Wheeler; for Bremen, Mrs. and Miss Wadmen, Mr. and Mrs. Ronning and 3 children, Mrs. Jansen and child, Mr. and Mrs. Vorling and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. Turnwall.

Per *Empress of India*, for Shanghai, Mrs. and Miss B. Jackson, Mr. T. Jackson, Sr., Mr. T. Jackson, Jr., Mr. Lloyd, Mrs. E. G. de Figueiredo, governess and 5 children, Mr. H. A. de Figueiredo, Mr. G. A. de Figueiredo and brother, Mrs. H. A. de Figueiredo, Mr. Frederickicks, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave, Messrs. Scantlebury, F. D. Brown, Mrs. Martin, Messrs. Nils Moller, W. J. Burns, Sparke, T. Asada, B. Jacob, H. W. E. Mainsty, T. Burt, S. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, Miss Blair, Messrs. Ferrell, Hall, Brown, Montague, Waddell, Bew, Oscar, Mrs. Vallance, Messrs. G. Gibbs, Maragoui, A. H. White, and W. Lammert; for Kobe, Mr. M. B. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. F. Schwabe, Mr. G. O. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. Wenyon; for Yokohama, Miss Lay and Niece, Capt. P. S. Dyson, Messrs. Birket, A. M. Colville, Lieut. C. V. G. Coutinho, and Mr. Smyth; for San Francisco, Mr. O. A. Johnson; for New York, Messrs. T. W. Allen and G. Sharpe; for Chicago, Mr. and H. H. Flagler, and Miss F. C. Morse; for Montreal, Mr. J. Geikinson; for Toronto, Mr. W. Ritchie; for Philadelphia, Mr. F. Hughes; for Liverpool, Mr. V. H. Deacon; for London, Lord and Lady Rathdonnell, Major-General and Mrs. Kincard, Major-General and Mrs. Jones Vaughan, Lieut. D. M. Griffith, Comte de Jan-court, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Misses Birch (2), Miss Borwick, Miss Aslop, Mr. and Miss Wason, Mrs. and Miss A. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson's children (3), Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Monro, Messrs. J. H. Dixon, A. F. H. and W. C. H. Smallpiece, A. J. Sage, E. Evon, J. C. Ryrie, W. D. Gordon, Birch, E. Soutter, R. W. Bernard, W. F. A. Wadhan, A. H. Kennedy, E. H. Wotton, A. R. Colquhoun, J. Hope Simpson, H. MacKenzie, and Dr. Douglas; for Paris, Mr. Henri Turot. From Kobe for London, Messrs. W. Von Meister and J. B. E. Wilson. From Yokohama for Vancouver, Mrs. Homans; for San Francisco, Mr. C. H. Shaw; for New York, Col. S. B. Dick, and Mr. Gomard; for Philadelphia, Messrs. B. F. Clyde, C. H. Kuhn, and J. H. Inghan; for London, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lynes, Mr. and Mrs. B. Brookman, Misses Brookman (2), Mr. and Miss Cooper, Mrs. Eustice, Messrs. E. Carmichael, H. Pickney, P. W. Lovell, J. W. Hndson, and F. Williams; for Liverpool, Dr. Wm. Ayres; for Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Gomard.

Printed and Published by D. WARREN SMITH, at 29, Wyndham Street, Victoria, Hongkong.